

ה  
ח

135

8/131

~~7/131~~

1703



שם תיק: יהודי מצרים

מזהה פני: חצ-2563/10

מזהה פריט: 000ls5y

כתובת: 2-120-3-9-3 תאריך הדפסה: 27/09/2016

יפ/די מ3מ



ח/ג/135/8

מדינת ישראל  
ארכיון המדינה

חץ

משרד החוץ

2563/10

7

2563/10

# אגף החקר

אנא קרא והחזר מיד

אישי - כמוס

29.12.52 תאריך התפוצה:

27.12.51 תאריך הידיעה:

47823 מס ס"ה

מס' סידורי:

תומ - קצ"ל

יגש יסלע קצ"ל

8/13/52

הנדון: חות דעת משפטית מצרית על אפשרות הקפאת רכוש יהודי מצריים

טיב המקור והידיעה: פיססמן; תזכיר הוועדה הסיעצת מטעם משרדי החוץ והמשפטים.  
הערות האגף:

תפוצה: שה"ח, שה"א, מנכ"ל, יות"ס, סנהל כב"ר, היועץ  
(מחזור סנהל החלוקות - 2)  
הובא לידיעת

המצאת ענין בחומרי:

מהן הערותי:

חתימה

תאריך



1917

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

3/19/18

AMOUNT PAID	24.00
AMOUNT DUE	10.00
AMOUNT PAID	24.00
AMOUNT DUE	10.00

PAID

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

PAID TO THE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK...

מגיעה ברכושם של יהודים שאינם נתיני ישראל תגרוט לחתרבותן של הממשלות הזרות כדי להגן על רכוש אזרחיהן היהודים.

מגיעה ברכושם של היהודים המצריים תשבע בהוראות תחוקה המצריה הקובעת יחט שורה לכל הנתינים המצריים ללא הבדלי דת כפי שמוסבר בסעיף השלישי של תחוקה: "המצריים שווים במצי החוק. הם נחנים בחוקיות האזרחיות והמדיניות במידה שווה ואינם לבצע את חובותיהם כלפי המדינה במידה שווה ללא הבדל גזע, לשון או דת".

תכונתה לבטל את אזרחותם של היהודים המצריים (דבר המהייב חקיקת חוק סיוע) על סנת לאפשר התרמת רכושם בתגובה להתרמת הרכוש הערבי בישראל, בודאי לא תתקבל ע"י רבים הרואים ביהודי מצרים אנשים שתחמוגו יטה בחיי המדינה ואין כל הוכחה שבגדו במצרים - סולדתם עד היום הזה - כן לא הוכח כי עזרו לישראל. בוסף לזה הסעיף העשירי של התחוקה המצרית אוסר התרמת כללית של רכוש בתור עונשין. מצרים אינה יכולה להתעלם מסיקולים מסמטיים אלה כשם שעשו כמה מדינות ערב, כיון שמסיר ידעה לשמור על מקומו המכריע של החוק במייה.

בקיסת מעולות תגמול במצרים צריכה להיות סכונת בגד רכוש מדי-נת ישראל ואזרחיה בלבד היות ורכוש זה שייך לאויב. אולם רכוש כזה אינו נמצא במצרים, כל הנמצא כפן חן סהורות הישראליות שהוחרמו באניות ובמטוסים לאי הוראות מועצת השלל המצרית בהתאם לחוק הכיבלאותי בנידון.

זה אשר למצרים גופא, אולם הדבר טובה באזור הכבוש המצרי בעלמטיין. אם יוכח כי הם נמצא רכוש חטיין לאזרחי ישראל - זה דבר שאיננו יודעים עליו - נוכל להקפידו בודמה להקפאת רכוש ערבים בישראל.

המועצה מסיימת בזה ומגיעה את בכונותה לערוץ מחקרים נוספים בנידון באט מדרס.

בכל הכבוד

יועץ המדינה

החוט וחיד ראמת

#### הערות המדור לחקר ערבי :

- (1) וחיד ראמת הוא היועץ המשפטי של ממשלת מצרים ושל משהיה המצרי.
- (2) הועדה המשפטית של הליגה הערבית מגיעה למסקנות דומות בשאלה זו.
- (3) אשר למענה שישראל רשאית להקפיד את רכוש אזרחי מדינות ערב הנמצא בתחום ישראל יש להעיר כי לבנו-נים בעלי רכוש בישראל שבו לממשלת הלבנון בדרישה להעלות כושג הלבנונית-ישראל את ענין שחרור רכו-שם בישראל, אם לא יושג הסכם בוג-ש יש להעביר את הענין לוועדת הפיוס. בדרישתם זו הסתמכו הלבנונים על הכרזות נציגי ישראל כי לא קיים מצב שלחמה בין ישראל ובין מדינות ערב ועל הצהרת 3 המעצמות (מאי 1950) כי אין זכות לאחד הצדדים להתיר רכוש אזר-תים של הצד השני (C) ועל תקדימים בצרפת ובספר-מות אחרים.



THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

1. THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE
2. THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE
3. THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON THE MATTER OF THE

2 1567/7/91 אל תזכור את היום הזה  
 ואל תזכור את היום הזה (לשון חזקיהו)  
 ואל תזכור את היום הזה (לשון חזקיהו)  
 ואל תזכור את היום הזה (לשון חזקיהו)  
 (לשון חזקיהו) 25/6/1954  
 (לשון חזקיהו) 25/6/1954  
 (לשון חזקיהו) 25/6/1954



באשר ובעתיד .

2-16 2. April 1961  
 1. April 1961  
 2. April 1961  
 3. April 1961  
 4. April 1961  
 5. April 1961  
 6. April 1961  
 7. April 1961  
 8. April 1961  
 9. April 1961  
 10. April 1961  
 11. April 1961  
 12. April 1961  
 13. April 1961  
 14. April 1961  
 15. April 1961  
 16. April 1961  
 17. April 1961  
 18. April 1961  
 19. April 1961  
 20. April 1961  
 21. April 1961  
 22. April 1961  
 23. April 1961  
 24. April 1961  
 25. April 1961  
 26. April 1961  
 27. April 1961  
 28. April 1961  
 29. April 1961  
 30. April 1961  
 1. Mai 1961  
 2. Mai 1961  
 3. Mai 1961  
 4. Mai 1961  
 5. Mai 1961  
 6. Mai 1961  
 7. Mai 1961  
 8. Mai 1961  
 9. Mai 1961  
 10. Mai 1961  
 11. Mai 1961  
 12. Mai 1961  
 13. Mai 1961  
 14. Mai 1961  
 15. Mai 1961  
 16. Mai 1961  
 17. Mai 1961  
 18. Mai 1961  
 19. Mai 1961  
 20. Mai 1961  
 21. Mai 1961  
 22. Mai 1961  
 23. Mai 1961  
 24. Mai 1961  
 25. Mai 1961  
 26. Mai 1961  
 27. Mai 1961  
 28. Mai 1961  
 29. Mai 1961  
 30. Mai 1961  
 31. Mai 1961  
 1. Juni 1961  
 2. Juni 1961  
 3. Juni 1961  
 4. Juni 1961  
 5. Juni 1961  
 6. Juni 1961  
 7. Juni 1961  
 8. Juni 1961  
 9. Juni 1961  
 10. Juni 1961  
 11. Juni 1961  
 12. Juni 1961  
 13. Juni 1961  
 14. Juni 1961  
 15. Juni 1961  
 16. Juni 1961  
 17. Juni 1961  
 18. Juni 1961  
 19. Juni 1961  
 20. Juni 1961  
 21. Juni 1961  
 22. Juni 1961  
 23. Juni 1961  
 24. Juni 1961  
 25. Juni 1961  
 26. Juni 1961  
 27. Juni 1961  
 28. Juni 1961  
 29. Juni 1961  
 30. Juni 1961  
 1. Juli 1961  
 2. Juli 1961  
 3. Juli 1961  
 4. Juli 1961  
 5. Juli 1961  
 6. Juli 1961  
 7. Juli 1961  
 8. Juli 1961  
 9. Juli 1961  
 10. Juli 1961  
 11. Juli 1961  
 12. Juli 1961  
 13. Juli 1961  
 14. Juli 1961  
 15. Juli 1961  
 16. Juli 1961  
 17. Juli 1961  
 18. Juli 1961  
 19. Juli 1961  
 20. Juli 1961  
 21. Juli 1961  
 22. Juli 1961  
 23. Juli 1961  
 24. Juli 1961  
 25. Juli 1961  
 26. Juli 1961  
 27. Juli 1961  
 28. Juli 1961  
 29. Juli 1961  
 30. Juli 1961  
 31. Juli 1961  
 1. August 1961  
 2. August 1961  
 3. August 1961  
 4. August 1961  
 5. August 1961  
 6. August 1961  
 7. August 1961  
 8. August 1961  
 9. August 1961  
 10. August 1961  
 11. August 1961  
 12. August 1961  
 13. August 1961  
 14. August 1961  
 15. August 1961  
 16. August 1961  
 17. August 1961  
 18. August 1961  
 19. August 1961  
 20. August 1961  
 21. August 1961  
 22. August 1961  
 23. August 1961  
 24. August 1961  
 25. August 1961  
 26. August 1961  
 27. August 1961  
 28. August 1961  
 29. August 1961  
 30. August 1961  
 31. August 1961  
 1. September 1961  
 2. September 1961  
 3. September 1961  
 4. September 1961  
 5. September 1961  
 6. September 1961  
 7. September 1961  
 8. September 1961  
 9. September 1961  
 10. September 1961  
 11. September 1961  
 12. September 1961  
 13. September 1961  
 14. September 1961  
 15. September 1961  
 16. September 1961  
 17. September 1961  
 18. September 1961  
 19. September 1961  
 20. September 1961  
 21. September 1961  
 22. September 1961  
 23. September 1961  
 24. September 1961  
 25. September 1961  
 26. September 1961  
 27. September 1961  
 28. September 1961  
 29. September 1961  
 30. September 1961  
 1. Oktober 1961  
 2. Oktober 1961  
 3. Oktober 1961  
 4. Oktober 1961  
 5. Oktober 1961  
 6. Oktober 1961  
 7. Oktober 1961  
 8. Oktober 1961  
 9. Oktober 1961  
 10. Oktober 1961  
 11. Oktober 1961  
 12. Oktober 1961  
 13. Oktober 1961  
 14. Oktober 1961  
 15. Oktober 1961  
 16. Oktober 1961  
 17. Oktober 1961  
 18. Oktober 1961  
 19. Oktober 1961  
 20. Oktober 1961  
 21. Oktober 1961  
 22. Oktober 1961  
 23. Oktober 1961  
 24. Oktober 1961  
 25. Oktober 1961  
 26. Oktober 1961  
 27. Oktober 1961  
 28. Oktober 1961  
 29. Oktober 1961  
 30. Oktober 1961  
 31. Oktober 1961  
 1. November 1961  
 2. November 1961  
 3. November 1961  
 4. November 1961  
 5. November 1961  
 6. November 1961  
 7. November 1961  
 8. November 1961  
 9. November 1961  
 10. November 1961  
 11. November 1961  
 12. November 1961  
 13. November 1961  
 14. November 1961  
 15. November 1961  
 16. November 1961  
 17. November 1961  
 18. November 1961  
 19. November 1961  
 20. November 1961  
 21. November 1961  
 22. November 1961  
 23. November 1961  
 24. November 1961  
 25. November 1961  
 26. November 1961  
 27. November 1961  
 28. November 1961  
 29. November 1961  
 30. November 1961  
 1. Dezember 1961  
 2. Dezember 1961  
 3. Dezember 1961  
 4. Dezember 1961  
 5. Dezember 1961  
 6. Dezember 1961  
 7. Dezember 1961  
 8. Dezember 1961  
 9. Dezember 1961  
 10. Dezember 1961  
 11. Dezember 1961  
 12. Dezember 1961  
 13. Dezember 1961  
 14. Dezember 1961  
 15. Dezember 1961  
 16. Dezember 1961  
 17. Dezember 1961  
 18. Dezember 1961  
 19. Dezember 1961  
 20. Dezember 1961  
 21. Dezember 1961  
 22. Dezember 1961  
 23. Dezember 1961  
 24. Dezember 1961  
 25. Dezember 1961  
 26. Dezember 1961  
 27. Dezember 1961  
 28. Dezember 1961  
 29. Dezember 1961  
 30. Dezember 1961  
 31. Dezember 1961

LEGATION D'ISRAEL



משרד החוץ  
המחלקה למעורבות  
דאר נכנסים

1951

מספר 3377 תיק 124/1/1

העתק בשלח

אנקרה, 5 בנובמבר 1951

אל : ש.דיבון, מח' המזרח התיכון  
מאת: בן יעקב, צירות ישראל באנקרה

הנדון : בית-דין הרבנות במצרים

לפי ידיעה מוסמכת שהגיעה אלינו השבוע,  
בית-דין הרבנות במצרים התחיל להשתמש בכל פסקי הדין  
שלו במשפט הבא : "בשם המלך פארוק, מלך מצרים וסודאן".

לפי אוהו מקור, הרב הראשי ליהודי מצרים,  
חיים נחום, שלח מברק ברכה לנחאס פחה בו הוא אומר :  
"הקהילה היהודית המצרית מתפללת לאלהים שיעניק לעם  
המצרי האציל הגשמת שאיפותיו הלאומיות בהנהגת מלכו  
השליט רם המעלה". בתשובת נחאס פחה, ראש הממשלה המצרית  
מודה לרב הראשי ולקהילה היהודית ומברכם על כך שפסקי  
הדין של בית הדין ברבנות מציין את המשפט " בשם פארוק  
מלך מצרים וסודאן".

אני תקווה שידיעה זו תעניין אוהך.

בברכה

י' א' 51

העתק אל : המנהל הכללי  
היועץ לעניינים מיוחדים





8/13/48  
26th August, 1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS  
No.6

Special Issue

On

The situation of the Jews in Egypt, after May 15, 1948.

The following report is compiled from information published in the Egyptian press, and from the scarce news reports emanating irregularly from foreign correspondents in Cairo. It should be kept in mind that news censorship was imposed in Egypt on May 13, 1948.

Martial Law

On May 13, 1948, a Royal Decree imposed martial law over all of Egyptian territory, and appointed Mahmud al Noqrashi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, as military governor, enjoying for all intents and purposes, unlimited powers. Thereupon, Noqrashi issued several decrees which came into effect on May 15. These included censorship on incoming, outgoing and internal mail, telegraph and telephone communications, wireless messages, etc. The Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Interior, Abdul Rahman Ammar, was appointed Director of Censorship; Ahmad Mortada al Maraghi (at that time the Director of Public Security) was made military governor for the Cairo Zone, (later replaced by Fuad Shirine); Abdul Khalek Hassuna, military governor for the Suez Canal Zone; and Liwa Ahmad Salem, military governor for the frontier areas (Misri 15.5.).

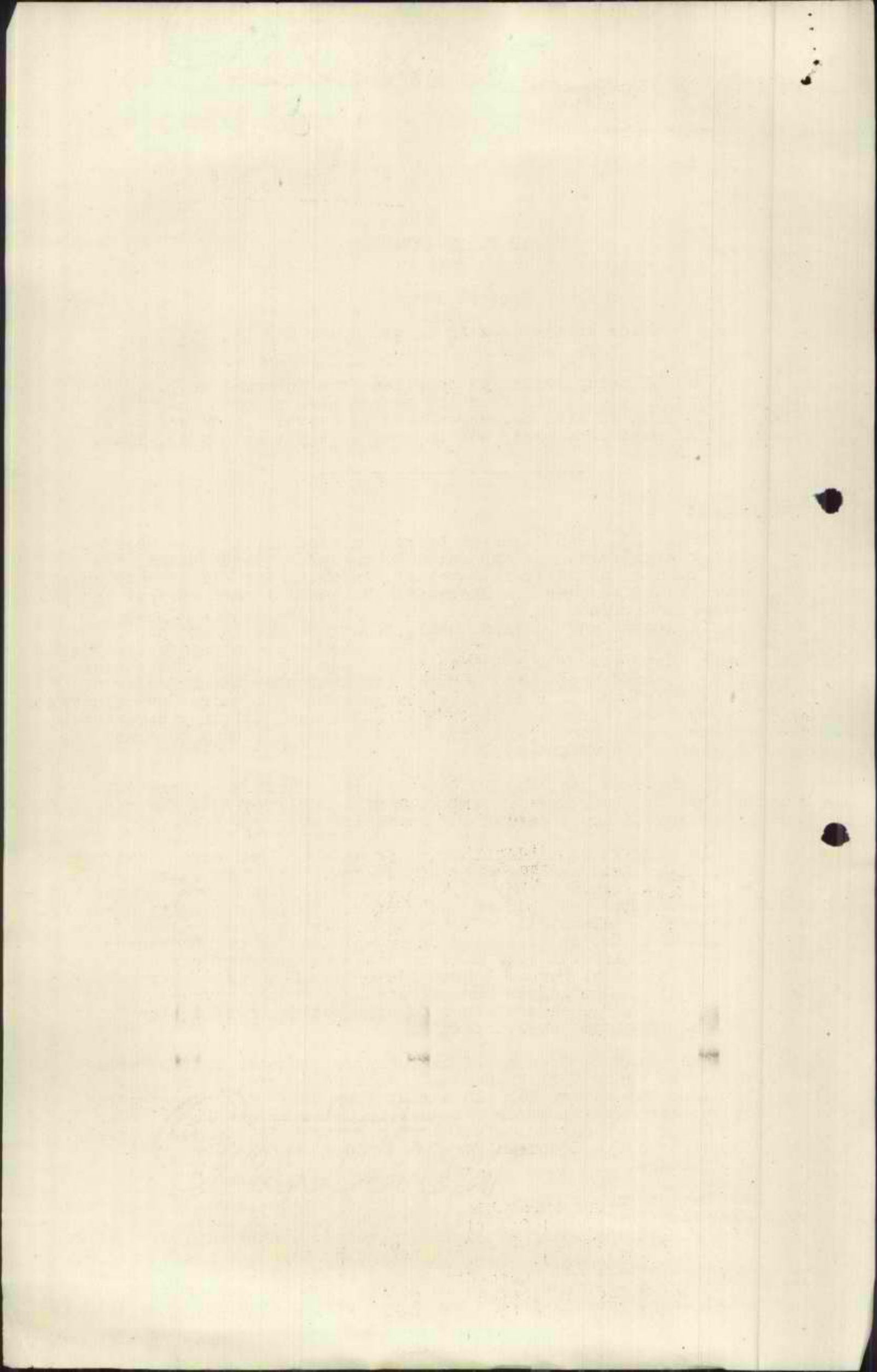
On the same day, May 13, the Italian School Buildings in Fuad al Awal St. (wartime internment camp for wealthy Italian residents), was made ready to house Jewish and Communist suspects (ibid.).

As of May 15, indiscriminate arrests of Jews have taken place in Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal Zone. The first large-scale round-up of Jews began on May 15 at 03.00 Cairo time. Some of the people arrested had been placed under secret police supervision several days previously. Almost all of them were under 35 and had been more or less involved in, or suspected of pro-Zionist or pro-Communist activities. The arrests were made on basis of lists prepared beforehand by the Political Bureau (Ahram 14-16/5). A large number of Egyptian (Moslem) Communists were also caught in the round-up. British, Italian, French and other foreign residents of Jewish faith, were amongst those who were interned.

According to French official sources, quoted by the Paris newspaper "Le Monde", 17 French nationals were arrested and have been detained since May 16. In August they started a hunger-strike in protest, but gave it up on pressure from the French Legation in Cairo. Other sources indicate that the British Ambassador in Cairo had protested to the Egyptian Foreign Minister at the arrest of British citizens.

During the 24 hours which followed the declaration of martial law, 1000 Jews including 160 girls, were arrested in Cairo; 118 in Alexandria; (141 including 26 girls according to Ahram 19.5); and 40 in Port-Said (Misri 16.5.). On the following days and until May 30, at least 1000 other Jews - according to the lowest figures given by the Arabic press - were arrested in Egypt. The men were put in internment camps (mostly in the Huckstep Desert, 15 miles from Cairo,





x)

and in the Abukir area, near Alexandria); the girls were interned in special detention camps under strong police guard.

Of other measures resulting from this martial law and affecting the Jews directly, the most important is the one putting Jewish property under government custody (Art. I of Proclamation No. 26). This order officially applies to those who are interned or under police supervision. Subsequently the order was extended to include property of Jews presently residing (even temporarily) in Palestine. This order also applies to societies and companies, if one of their members resides in Palestine (Journal d'Egypte 22.7.44).  
xx)

Deterioration of situation since May 30

As the Palestine war brought new setbacks to the Arabs, a Gestapo-like atmosphere permeated by waves of anti-Jewish terror, embraced the country. Apart from the regular police round-ups, Jews were arrested and their houses searched on the basis of denunciations, unfounded suspicions, silly pretexts and often without any pretext at all, as it suited any policeman in the street.

The following are but a few quotations from the daily "Ahram", which reports regularly about arrests of Jews. Under the heading "Dangerous elements", it states:

"Passengers in a train, who were discussing the Palestine question handed a lady-passenger over to the police, because she had spoken up in favour of the Zionists" (Ahram 20.5.).

"On his way to the Almaza airport, a Jew was arrested and interned" (ibid.).

"A policeman on duty arrested a suspicious man. When the police searched his house, Zionist pamphlets were found" (Ahram 23.6.).

"The police arrested three Jews near the Mena House Hotel. After being questioned they were sent to internment camps" (Ahram 16.6.).

"Two men were arrested late at night on the shore of the Nile. Taken to the police station, it appeared that they were Jews. When their houses were searched the police discovered Zionist and Communist pamphlets. Both men were interned" (Ahram 23.6.).

"A man was arrested while walking in a forbidden area. The police discovered he was a Jew. He had Zionist pamphlets on him and he was interned" (Ahram 30.6.).

"A secret police agent arrested a Jew in Khalig al Misri street. The man had the photo of the President of the so-called State of Israel" (Ahram 1.7.).

It is of course difficult to state, if these press reports correspond to facts. It is very doubtful, however, whether they were published only for propaganda purposes, in an endeavour to appease public opinion which has been continuously hepped up by an unabated anti-Jewish campaign which began long before November 29.

- 
- x) It may be assumed that the internees enjoy some degree of comfort and that they are properly housed. Huckstep was a wartime American camp in the desert near Heliopolis; Abukir, near Alexandria, used to be a large R.A.F. base.
- xx) Egyptian students of Jewish faith, studying in Switzerland (about 30), were affected by a decision of the Ministry of Education "to cut financial help from them" (AP 11.8.).



Subsequent events in Egypt, namely the blowing up of Jewish-owned stores, the sequestration of Jewish property and the riots which took place in Cairo between the 17 and the 24th of July (see below), should lead to the assumption that the Jews of Egypt live in fear under the permanent threat of indiscriminate arrests, or of mob violence which is liable to endanger their lives and properties.

No wonder, therefore, that already in June, stories of Jews attempting to commit suicide had appeared in the press (Ahram 18 & 24.6. Misri 29.6.). Likewise, it is no wonder that Jews have thought it wise to donate funds to the Soldier's Welfare Fund. According to "The New York Times" (June 21), "Jews in Egypt have been donating money to the Government as anxious proof of their opposition to Zionism. Last week the Egyptian Government announced that Alexandria Jews had contributed \$ 80.000 and the Jews of Cairo \$160.000 (L.E. 41.000 according to the B.E. 2.7.) to the Egyptian Soldier's Fund". According to the J.d'E. (26.6.) approximately 1000 L. were donated by the Jewish Community in Port Said.

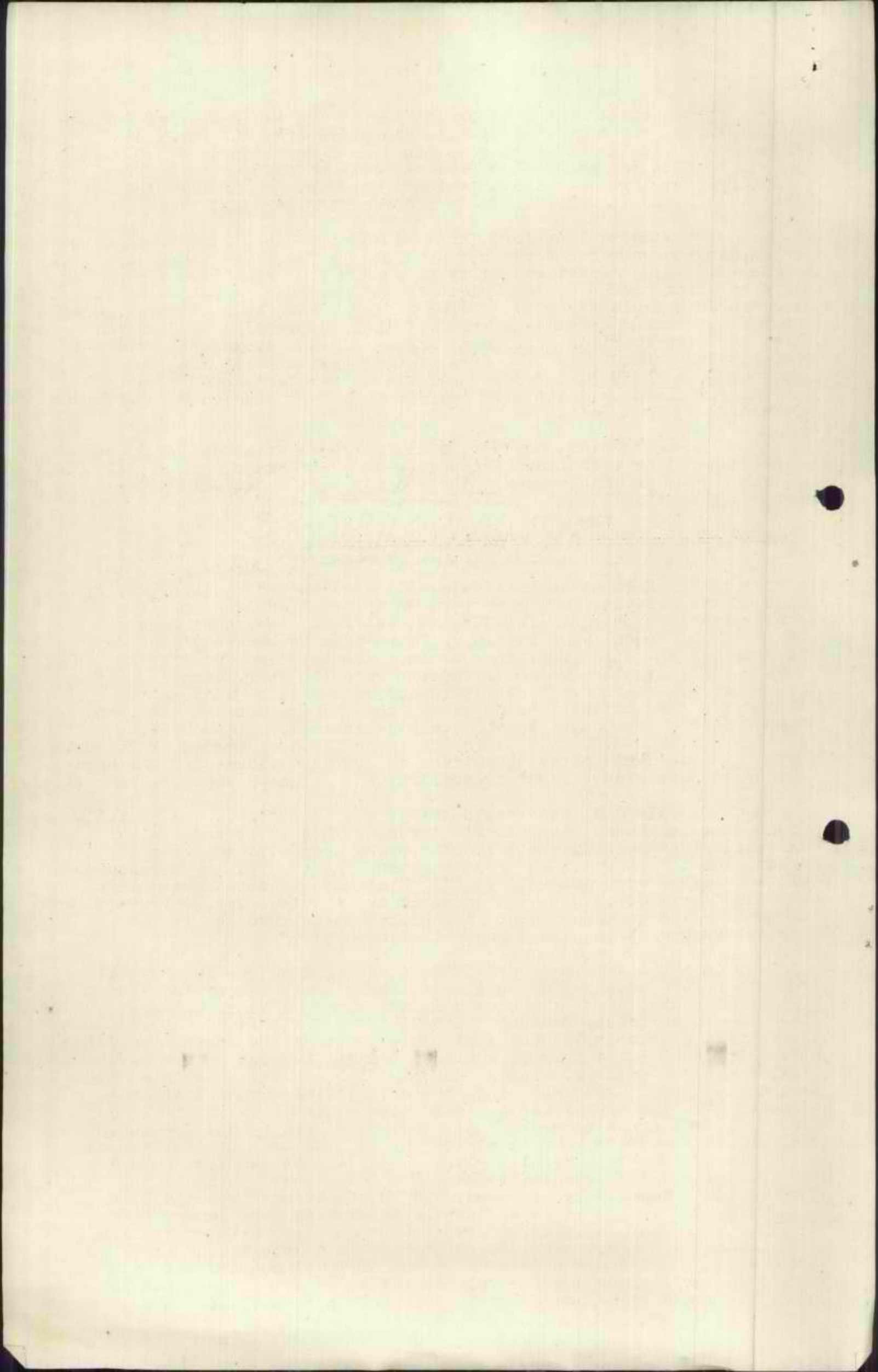
The situation, however, still worsened after June. It is reported that Jews confined themselves in their homes, out of fear. Jewish girls, who had to leave their homes were crosses to escape aggression (Al Ayam 11.8.).

#### Blowing up of Jewish owned houses and stores

- On June 20, at dawn, twelve houses in the Harat al Karayime - a district of Harat al Yahud (Jewish Quarter) in Musky, inhabited by Jews of the Karayite sect - were blown up as a result of two big explosions from charges of gelignite. 44 Jews, including many children and women, were killed and more than 55 severely injured. Several victims died under the debris. The Egyptian authorities, as well as the Egyptian press, tried to accuse the Jews themselves of the outrage. A report by the Director of the Fire Department to the Ministry of Interior concluded that the explosives had been stored inside the houses by the tenants (Misri 21.6., Ahram 22.6., J.d'E. 23.6. and B.E. 20.7.). Police investigations proved fruitless. More than one month after the outrage the Parquet classified the case as one of "homicide without premeditation by unknown people" (Ahram 23.7.).

- On July 6th, high explosives (gelitinite) were accidentally found near the Sudan Government's Agency in Tewfiq Street, Cairo. The explosives were dismantled. The press suggested that the Sudan's Agency was the target. The fact remains however that the warehouses of the Jewish-owned drug-stores "Al Hayat" are located in the same building (Ahram 8.7.). In its issue of the previous day, Ahram (7.7.) had not failed to report that "investigators believe that the explosives have been placed there by Zionists..."

- A third criminal bomb-outrage occurred on the 19th of July, shortly before midnight (Cairo time). Charges of high explosives (apparently similar to those used in the Harat al Yahud outrage) blew up and seriously damaged the well-known Jewish-owned Cicurel Department stores in Fuad al Awal Street. About 500 shops, including the Metropole Cinema nearby, suffered damages. Three people were killed and 17 injured. Panic ensued. The air-raid alarms sounded and anti-aircraft guns went into action. Police cordoned off the damaged area for several days. The Prime Minister is reported to have told the press that the explosion was caused by an air-mine. The press, therefore, published lengthy reports stating that the bomb had been dropped by a hostile plane. "Eye-witnesses" accused a Jew, by the name of Jack Shamla, to have flashed signals to the enemy bomber. Shamla was consequently arrested. (He was released two days later). (Ahram 20 & 22.7.). It is worthwhile mentioning that Hassan Rifaat Pasha, the former Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, and presently the director of Cicurel Stores, in a Note to the Attorney General, opposed the conclusions of the official enquiry and affirmed that "the explosives had been placed outside the building, and not dropped from a plane as generally believed" (B.E. 24.7.).





- The fourth explosion took place on the 28.7. 1948 at 7 p.m. Cairo time, in the David Ades building and stores, Elfi Bey St. The explosion was caused by explosives planted on the first floor of the building. There was little damage. Four people sustained injuries. The explosion occurred after the closing of the premises (Eg. Mail 29.7. & B.E. 31.7.). As in the previous outrages, Jews were charged with the crime. A Jew, formerly employed by the Ades stores, was arrested (Ahram 30.7.).

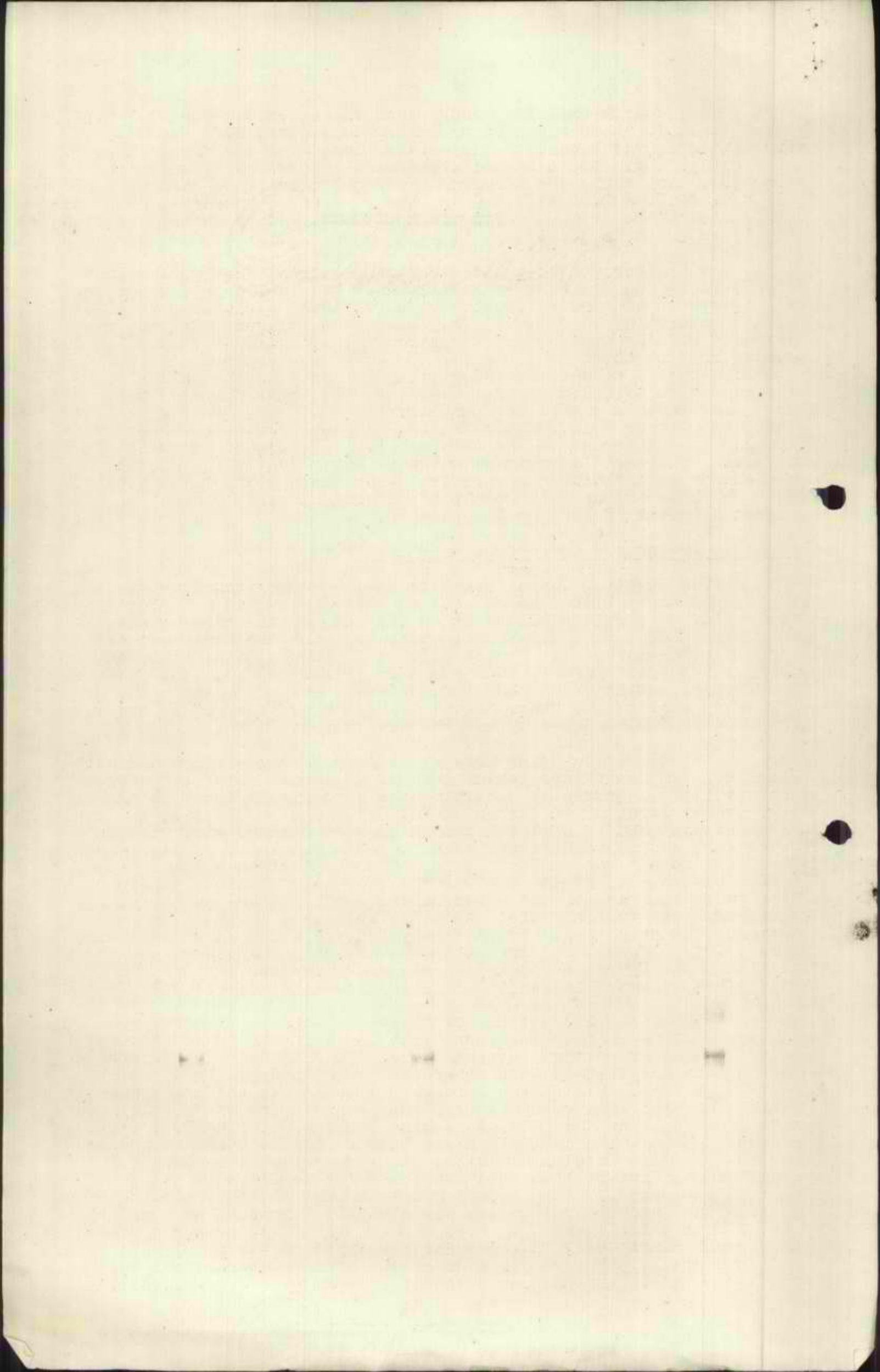
- Two other Jewish-owned Department stores, Gattegno, - Emad ed-Dine St. - and Benzion, - Mostafa Kamel Square -, were damaged on the afternoon of Sunday 1.8.48. by two violent explosions at 10-minute intervals. U.P. 3.8.). 28 people were injured. The police cordoned off the area. Ahram (3.8.) insinuated that Zionist elements might be responsible for the outrage. Contrary to the previous cases, no anti-Jewish rioting followed as the police were instructed to maintain order. Moreover, the Prime Minister assured newspaper reporters that the perpetrators would be arrested "whoever they might be". A 10,000 pounds reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits (P.E. 2.8.). This change in the Egyptian Government's attitude was apparently due to the growing uneasiness in official quarters following disruption of the city's economic life and/or as a result of warnings issued by the representatives of Foreign Governments.

#### The anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents

The Egyptian Censor seems to have been particularly eager to prevent the publication of news on anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents. A complete black-out on the news of the rioting was, therefore, imposed on the press. This explains the fact that not a single indication of mob excesses is to be found in the Egyptian newspapers, apart for a naïve report in "Ahram" (22.7.) that "the question of public order was discussed at a meeting between the Egyptian Premier, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Head of Public Security and the Governor of Cairo."

Rioting, including murder, wide scale anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner demonstrations (which reached a climax during the week of July 17th), apparently took place as a result of the bombing of Cairo by Israeli Air Forces on July 15. The population, inflamed by fanaticism and by official communiques on shadowy victories in Palestine, was quite deceived when it found out that "Zionist gangs" were able to hit back and hit hard. The responsible authorities, in their endeavour to create a diversion of public tension, remained passive in the face of the disturbances, and in some instances, even encouraged the furious mobs. At all events they sought to condone the excesses committed. The Attorney General's report on the Haas murder (see below), explained that the attack on Haas was made "at a time when the Egyptian population was under furious psychological conditions because of Zionist air raids on Cairo" (UP 14.8.).

The first indications of the disturbances in Cairo came through a dispatch from Washington published in the Palestine Post (21.7.), disclosing that "Stephan Haas, 53, Philadelphia businessman touring the Middle-East, was stoned to death in Cairo by a mob of angry Egyptians. His wife was roughly treated but not badly hurt, while a British family and an Egyptian accompanying the people were also injured". An A.P. despatch, also published in the P.P. 21.7., announced that talks had taken place between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, about regrettable incidents committed against British subjects following the blast of the "Metropole Cinema". (Censorship was so severe that the blowing up of the Jewish-owned Cicurel stores was always referred to as "the blast of the Metropole Cinema"). News came later of the murder of two Frenchmen: Henri Gaillard, coach of the Egyptian Boxing Olympic team, and Fromentail, wireless operator of the French Embassy, who were stabbed to death by a mob on or about July 20th (Le Monde 13.8.).





Regarding pogroms against Jews, there is no accurate information (again, because of the severe censorship prevailing in Egypt) except for the news published in the French press (Combat, August 12, Le Monde 13.8., France-Soir 17.8.) and in the Press Release No.3 dated 4th August, of the Israeli Press and Information Office.

The release reveals that "on Tuesday July 20th, in Malika Farida St., a large and organised group of Egyptians dragged the people from the tramways. All Europeans were robbed. Those suspected of being Jewish were attacked with great cruelty; some were murdered; some wounded by knifing and some blinded. The next morning three Rabbis were murdered in a Cairo slaughter house. It is estimated - the release goes on to say, - that 150 Jews were killed or disappeared and hundreds wounded during the attacks. At least 120 were brought to the Jewish Hospital and an unknown number to Government Hospital".

It is not possible to ascertain whether the facts mentioned in the release are over-rated. Some confirmation is now available through an article in France-Soir (published in Paris) of 17.8.48., which speaks of large-scale street violence in Cairo and blames the Egyptian Government for it.

The above quoted Israeli Press Release states in addition that the police did not intervene to stop the killing. This is fully confirmed by the American protest to Egypt over the Haas case. The State Department Note to Egypt demanded a full explanation of the reports "that certain police officers had been unwilling to intervene". It also protested against "totally unwarranted and inexplicable efforts to prevent Mrs. Haas from communicating with the American Embassy in Cairo" (U.P. 27.7.). A Reuter despatch published in the "Continental Daily Mail" (15.8.), brings another confirmation about the Egyptian Government's responsibility and the indifference of the police in connection with the anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner disturbances. The despatch reads as follows:

"Diplomatic despatches from Cairo indicate that there is no falling off in the general anti-Foreigner campaign and that the native population continues to be incited by the press to acts of violence or molestation against all men who wear hats. It was pointed out in official circles in Paris that the Egyptian Government has powers under the state of siege declared on May 15 to censor the press, and therefore to exercise a restraining influence on these incitements. But nothing has been done, one French official commented, and the police themselves take the side of the ruffians when a foreigner is attacked."

The anti-Jewish press campaign continued in August. There are no indications, however, of physical disturbances and it seems that the government now wishes to avoid major incidents. The semi-official "Ahram" (3.8.) devotes an editorial to condemn terrorism and stresses that Egyptians were also amongst the victims of terror. On the other hand the police started to consider seriously the necessity of preventing the recurrences of outrages. Thus, "Journal d'Egypte" (12.8.) reveals that the Egyptian police "discovered" stocks of arms and explosives in Cairo suburbs. It adds that information gathered concerning the recent explosions in Cairo have brought serious suspicion to bear on a high Arab personality, living in a Cairo suburb (apparently the Mufti - Ed.). Another sign of change in Government's attitude is to be gathered from the fact that the military governor has abrogated the order - confiscating the property of Levy Perez, a wealthy Jew (B.E. 2.8.). Yet, it should not be inferred that the situation of the Jews has improved. On the contrary, it is to be assumed that the members of the Jewish community of Egypt will continue to serve as hostages in the hands of the local authorities, as long as the present conflict between Jews and Arabs is not definitely settled.



28.9.1948

8/131/2/1

The situation of the Jews in Egypt  
(addenda to special issue no.6  
of 26.8.1948)

### Anti-Jewish acts resumed after short lull

The campaign launched by foreign newspapers against Egypt's anti-Jewish terror has upset the Egyptian Government. The local press published a series of articles to deny the stories of massacre and ill-treatment of Jews spread abroad. Akhbar-al-Yom (14.8), the semi-official weekly, as well as other papers, while admitting "minor incidents", described the reports in foreign press as "Zionist lies".

Private correspondence from Jews who succeeded to leave Egypt, confirm however the constant state of fear in which Egyptian Jewry lives. The fact that Europeans in general and particularly Jews, avoided to go out and confined themselves to their homes after sunset has been stressed in a reportage on Egypt published in Combat (Sept.48). Cinemas and entertainment places, usually patroned by Jews and foreigners, were deserted. Some of the smartest cabarets had to close.

The leaders of the Jewish Community always endeavoured to please the authorities and to appease the mob. Naturally such weakness was widely exploited. Every act of submission called for a new act of appeasement. Thus, after donating to the Soldier's Welfare Fund, the Jews were asked to give to the Arab Refugees Fund. Chief Rabbi Haym Nahum effendi even issued an appeal urging the Jewish Community to contribute towards the care of Arab refugees (Nebs 11.9.48)

After a short period of lull in anti-Jewish acts (the lull was in all probability imposed by the authorities in support of their allegation "that the so-called anti-Jewish incidents had been grossly exaggerated". During this period of lull 14 Jews of French Nationality were liberated from internment as a result of the reiterated protests by France (Combat 1.9.)

Meanwhile Mr. Hillel Storch, Executive member of the World Jewish Congress, called to the attention of Count Bernadotte and Mr. O'Connor, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, the serious position of the Jews in the Arab countries. He urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to intervene immediately with the various Arab Governments in this respect (Pal. Post 3.9)

### More Jewish wealth put under custody

His appeal found no echo. Resuming its official anti-Jewish attitude, the Egyptian Government put under custody several more Jewish-owned business concerns, namely:

-Barnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)	"
-Albert Guetta Ltd.	"
-Mayer Mositich	"
-Jacques Sharbit	"
-Marco Moeseri	"
-Wolf Horowitz	"
-Beno Levi	"
-Mayer Shimshala	"
-Leon Rosenthal	"
-Emilio Levy	"

(Assas 6.9 & Ahram 13.9)



(Financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at several hundreds of thousand pounds.-Ed.)

In the first phase of the anti-Jewish measures (from May 15 to August 30) Jewish assets sequestrated by the Government amounted to several thousands of thousand pounds. They included the property and wealth of :

- Societe d'Avances Commerciales.
- Societe Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte
- J.H.Perez & Co
- J.H.Perez
- Levo Perez
- Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Freres
- Alfred Lichtenthal  
(Progres Egyptien 11.7)
- Chamla Freres (large Jewish-owned Department Stores)  
(P.E.12.7)
- Marcel Messigua Alexandria
- Jacques Abdu Shamla Tanta
- Aslan Barukh Tanta
- Elie Salim Nassi Mehalla al Kobra  
(Ahram 9.8.)
- Henri Curiel
- Hezechiel Ibrahim Matalon  
(Bourse Egyptienne 13.8)
- Societe Industrielle du Moyen Orient
- Rahmin David -Pt.Said-  
(P.E.24.8)
- A.Gattegno (Ahram 27.8),  
etc. etc.

It should be outlined that orders for sequestration of Jewish property were issued by Nograshi Pasha, Egyptian Premier and Egypt's Finance Minister, under the provisions of martial law. These orders have no legal or constitutional justification. Martial law provides that property of "people interned or under supervision" is liable to sequestration. Therefore it is by an act of unilateral will that the military governor enjoys the right to get hold on Jewish property. Such a unilateral act is contrary not only to Constitutional rights but to International Law as well. Several Jews whose property has been put under custody are nationals of foreign countries.

It needs not much imagination to foresee the fate of Jewish property under the Egyptian Custodian. It is of common knowledge that a kind of permanent chaos exists in Government Administrations especially in the Finance Department, through incompetence and ill-administration. In order to prepare the Jews to what is held in stock for them, the press published reports that indemnities for the loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids were to be paid from sequestrated funds (Bourse Egyptienne 20.7.). "Akhar-Sa'a (11.8) suggests that indemnities to Egyptian police guarding Jewish premises against looting should be also paid from sequestrated funds. The paper alleges that, in Cairo alone, 4000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties. This is of course a deliberate lie. There have been no guard by police except AFTER the rioting and looting ~~xxxx~~ has taken place. Police only intervened in order not to let the situation go completely out of hands.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian Government has ~~xxxxxx~~ pursued a deliberate policy aiming at disrupting Jewish-run trade and economy. Most of the people whose property is sequestrated have no connection, from near or from far, with Zionism. Under no circumstances the Egyptian authorities are entitled to label them as "Zionists".



# New outrage in Harat-al-Yahud

There have been no indication in the Egyptian press of further arrests of Jews after August. It seems that the authorities have given up the practice of mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Untill September 22 things seemed to be more or less quiet. The discovery by the police of large quantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb were followed by secret investigations on which not a word is mentioned in the press, except for a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive that the arms were discovered in the Mufti's house. Likewise Hassan el Banna, leader of the Moslem Brothers denied that his party was involved in the anti-Jewish outrages which occurred from June to August. (Ahram 5.9.). Such denials should however be considered as a tacit admission of guilt. It is to be recalled that following the anti-Jewish riots of November 2, 1945, Hassan el Banna also issued a denial that the Brotherhood had taken part in or were responsible of the rioting. (In Cairo's political circles the 2nd of November 1945 was commonly described as THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD DAY). The general feelings prevailing amongst Egyptian Jewry is that the Moslem Brothers have a large part of responsibility in the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

On the 22nd of September 1948, a new outrage was committed against the Jews of the Harat al Yahud, in Cairo. Several houses in this quarter (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion. 27 people were killed and 62 injured, as a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting that followed (AP 22 & 25.9.48). Police forces went into action against the rioters. No one was allowed into the quarter (AP 22.9) except official investigators including Abdur-Rahman Ammar, Under-Secretary for the Interior, Salim Zaki, Commander Cairo Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security (Cairo Radio 23.9). The following day (23.9) helmeted police were reported to be patrolling Cairo streets, as a state of emergency was maintained. An unusual large police force was kept in the streets to prevent disorders. Fifty policemen were placed to guard the entrance of the Jewish quarter. They were ~~xxxxxx~~ aided by 17 Jews who helped to identify persons wishing to enter the area (AP 23.9).

The circumstances and style of the outrage resemble much those of the Harat-al Karayime explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue No.6). Following the same policy that was adopted then, the Egyptian authorities accused the Jews themselves to have committed the outrage. An official spokesman explained that about three hours before the explosion two Jews each carrying two sacks filled with explosives had been arrested emerging from the Jewish quarter and taken into police custody. Investigations, the spokesman said, tend to the belief that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of explosives and arms in their possession and that presumably one of them was removing the explosives which caused the explosion" (AP 23.9.). As an explanation to the anti-Jewish rioting that ensued, the authorities claimed that "arabs who had rushed from the neighbourhood to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries" (Cairo Radio 23.9).

( Details on the explosion, the extent of the rioting and the reaction in Jewish circles are not yet available),. As far as the Jews are concerned it is natural that these outrages committed at short intervals, together with the moral and physical sufferances to which they are being permanently subjected, should broke their moral and render them a helpless community wearilly awaiting for the day to come when they will be the next victims or else when they will be fortunate enough to leave their country of birth for never to come back.



Discrimination in establishment of Egyptian Nationality; the law on Societies

The deep nationalism which, for the past few years, has rapidly grown up in Egypt, leaves to the Jews no other alternative than to remain the eternal hostages of the Arabs.

Even in the economic field, where the Jews had until of late, the upper hand, discriminating laws (such as the new law on societies) are being enforced to relegate them to the rank of mere subordinates.

The same deliberate policy that has been cunningly carried out against the Jewish bourgeoisie in the last few years and more openly since hostilities began, is also being adopted against the middle-bourgeoisie of Jewish employees and white-collar workers. ON August, newspapers published a notice from the Custodian of Jewish property "for employment of EGYPTIAN salesmen with knowledge of French or English" to work in the Jewish-owned Department Stores Chamla Freres. (Chamla has always employed a large number of Jewish personnel). It is therefore to be inferred from the Custodian notice that most of the Jewish employees have been either interned or dismissed. The Egyptian Government will probably invoke the new law on societies in support of its attitude. This law provides that 75% of the employees, receiving at least 65% of the total wages, and 90% of the workers, receiving at least 80% of total wages, must be Egyptians.

It is a well known fact that most of the Egyptian Jews, ~~with~~ although born in the country, are not able to secure documents establishing their nationality (in view of the deliberate obstruction by officials of the Passports and Nationality Department). The bulk of the Jewish population is considered as non-Egyptian and this in violation of article 22 of the law on Nationality of 27.2.1929 providing that "a resident is to be considered Egyptian until his nationality has been regularly proved". Through subtle juridical argumentation, Egypt's legal experts have always endeavoured to avoid the charges that discrimination between Moslems and non-Moslems was being made. It was namely argued that art.22 of the law of February 1929 cannot be invoked after the abolition of the Capitulations by the Montreux Convention (interpretation by Hamed Bey Zaki, teacher of International Law in Fuad University - Progres Egyptien 13.11.47). In the opinion of Prof. Hamed Zaki -his opinion was adopted by the Government-, in case the applicant lacks the necessary documents to prove his nationality, the Administration should be satisfied with the "nomen, fama, tractus" of the applicant. Thus, a man with an Egyptian name, who is reputed to be Egyptian and who, in his social dealings has been considered as Egyptian, should be granted the Egyptian nationality. In the opposite, a Jew born in Egypt from Egyptian parents and who has always resided in the country (conditions imposed by the law for granting the Egyptian nationality), will be regarded as non-Egyptian as long as he does not produce documents in support of his claim. (Prof. Hamed Zaki's interpretation and the Government's attitude in this question were energetically opposed by Prof. Andre Boye, Dean of the French Faculty of Law in Cairo (Progres Egyptien 12.11.47)

On November 1947 the authorities imposed to all foreign residents and "local subjects" the possession of an identity card.

-----



קבלתי את העזכיר הסודי מס' 161 של המחלקה לעניינים ערביים  
במסדר התוך מ-17.12.51, סמנו במדבר לי כי הועדה המתמדת לענייני  
פלסטיין שליד הליגה הערבית דנה ב-2.12.51 בדבר עליית יהודי ערב  
למדינת ישראל ובדבר חוק בכסי במקרים המקשים את רכושם של העלמתי-  
נאים ושל אזרחי המדינות הערביות בישראל.

אשר לשאלה הראשונה החליטה הועדה המתמדת הנ"ל לדרוש ממדי-  
נות ערב לאסור על יהודי ערב לצאת את ארצות ערב ובמיוחד לאסור עלי-  
הם להוציא את כספיהם כדי למנוע העברת הונם לישראל. כן הציעה הוע-  
דה לבקש ממדינות הגומול במדינות ערב כגון המוק הישראלי הנ"ל.

בבעיית פעולות הגומול כתבתי תזכיר בהתאם לבקשתו של מנכ"ל  
מדיני ביי שר המדינה בממשלת אברהים עבד אל-חאדי טחה, בו נאמר כי  
בשתי המלחמות העולמיות הקודמות לא התחשבו הלוחמים בעקרון שמירת  
הרכוש הפרטי ובחוקי השלום ביניהן, והכביטו סעיפים המאפשרים למדי-  
נה לזכות להקפיא, להחרים, לסכור ולחטל את הרכוש, דביידי ודלא-  
דיידי, של אזרחי האויב. ערך רכוש זה נזכר אחיכ מדמי המיצויים  
שמדינה לוחמת אחת תבעה מהמדינה היורבת עבור הנזק שנגרם לה ולאחר-  
היא כמנצחת מפעולות מלחמה. עייכ שימש רכוש אזרחי האויב ערבות  
לשלום המיצויים אשר המדינות הלוחמות תובעות אחת מרעותה.

נראה לי, על כן, כי חוק בכסי הנפקדים הישראלי סתמך על  
זימורות הבאים:

- (1) ישראל מטילה את האחריות למלחמת פלסטיין על מדינות  
ערב ועל ערביי פלסטיין.
- (2) ישראל תובעת מהערבים מיצויים עבור נזקים שנגרמו לה  
עקב מלחמת זו.
- (3) ישראל מקפידה את הרכוש הערבי עד לתשלום מצויים אלה.  
היא החרמה רכוש זה וזוועת את ערכו על חשבון המי-  
צויים שהיא מקווה לקבל.

יש להוסיף הערה כי במובן "רכוש ערבי" מתכוונת ישראל למי-  
צויי רכוש:

- (א) רכוש אזרחי פלסטיין הערביים לשעבר המהווה את החלק  
הגדול מן הרכוש המוקפא.
- (ב) רכוש אזרחי מדינות ערב בפלסטיין כלומר רכושם של  
מצריים-עיראקים, ירדנים, סורים וכו'.

מבחינה חוקית רכוש זה הוא הרכוש היחידי שישראל יכולה  
להקפיד על פעולות אכזריות בנתי המלחמות העולמיות  
הקודמות. ישראל הדורשת מיצויים מאויביה רשאית להחרים אך ורק את  
רכוש אזרחי מדינות ערב ואילו רכוש ערביי פלסטיין, אינו רכוש אויב,  
אלא רכוש תושבי פלסטיין. כדרך זו הוא מהווה חלק כלתי בפרד של הבעיית  
הכללית של הפליטים הערביים. בעיית זו אבה בתחום סמכותה של הועדה  
המתמדת של האו"ם שלא הצליחה עד כה במשימתה.

נראה כי ישראל אינה מעוניינת לשחרר רכוש זה לסדרת הפניות  
הרבות של הממשלות הערביות אל הועדה הממשלתית. עלי לציין כמו-כן כי  
ישראל אינה מבחינה בין רכוש אזרחי פלסטיין לשעבר לבין רכושם של  
מדינות ערב. היא מקפידה את זכויותיהם אל האזרחים משני הסוגים  
במידה שווה.

בקישת פעולת הגומול אינה דבר קל כפי שהדבר נראה מסבט ראשון.  
מבחינת החוק הבינלאומי הענין ניתן לכיצוד. אולם מדינות ערב יכולות  
להתאם בחתום לחוק זה רק את רכושם של אזרחי מדינת ישראל המדומה או  
אין הן יכולות להצביע את רכושם של היהודים האמריקנים, הצר-  
תיים, האיטלקים, המצרים, הסורים והתיימנים הנמצאים בארצו-  
הם מדינות חלב, והמחשבה, קשרי חזית וחשמה, אחדות המטרה וקט-  
סמויים הקיימים בין יהודים אלה לבין ישראל.





...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...



...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...



...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

ס ז כ ר ב י ן - מ ס ר ד י

ס ז כ ר ב י ן  
== == == == ==

הקריה, י"ד בתמוז תש"י

29 ביוני, 1950

3 (24) / 8 / 131 / 2

אל : המוסד לעליה - לירי מ. צ'רבינסקי;  
העתק: משרד החוץ - מחלקת המדיניות - לירי א. יפה

טאט : משרד החוץ - מחלקת המזרח התיכון

ר"ב חרצום סכתב סיהודי שהצליח לצאת מסצרים  
לארה"ב ובו פרטים על הקשיים הנגרמים ליהודים היוצאים  
ע"י השלטונות הסצריים. ליריעתכם ולפעולתכם. כ"כ  
אנו מצרפים העתק תשובתנו.

בברכה

*לירי*

ס. שרון

מס/רמ



1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

The Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Israeli Government,  
Tel-Aviv

June the 5th 1950

Dear Sir,

I beg you to read this letter for you can save thousands of lives. I shall try to be brief.

I am originally from Russia but I lived in Egypt for forty years. The Jews and even the foreigners try nowadays to get out of the country. I received my quota for the U.S. and that is what happened at the Alexandria Customs: My family (I have three youngsters) arrived at 11 a.m., the s/s Atlantic was due to leave at 2 p.m. An officer of the customs thoroughly searched our 11 valises. When he finished we had to open again for the inspection of another officer. Five officers in turn did the same job taking out piece by piece, tearing up seams, shoes, hats, etc. but their first goal was attained. We lost the steamer. The officers repeated that there are many ships.

We had three Credit Foncier Egyptien (Egypt stock) worth 20 pounds each and we asked the officer whether we could take them with us. He said we shall see. Five hours later when they did not find money or gold they attacked the Credit Foncier and the Maamour ordered that we go to prison. I pleaded that the Credit Foncier was not hidden and that I informed the officer of their presence and that I asked for permission to carry them with me. This was denied by the officer in question. I then added that these papers have no value out of Egypt they cannot be sold. I have the right to carry 100 pounds of money then these papers are covered. But he said that I have no right to carry papers of value, and he sat down to make a report for the Police authorities. There was evident pleasure on his face, and the fact that I had a stroke and half of my body was paralysed did not call for leniency. He kept on saying this Jew is going to Israel and is pretending to proceed to America.

I was living in Egypt and I did not know that they imprisoned for five years if money or gold was found. We and all the Jews in Cairo thought that if they found money they merely confiscated same. It is very important that you inform the Jews of Egypt through the radio that any infringement will make them liable for imprisonment. Many emigrants used to boast that he knows of a sure hiding place for their money or gold, but if they were conscious of the fact that if found it will not only be confiscated but will also go to prison for five years, which means a sure death, they will be more careful. Any object that can be sold is prohibited. Only old raiments are allowed. New raiment, cloth by the yard, china, machinery etc. are forbidden unless a permit is obtained mentioning exactly what the emigrant is taking out.

I regret taking your time but I felt it was my duty to save human beings from a hell of a prison.

Thanking you, I am, Sir,

Yours most faithfully,  
Israel Kogan

Address:

I. KOGAN

64 Dogwood

Park Forest

near Chicago HEIGHTS

Illinois, U.S.A.

U.S.A.

N.B: I WAS SAVED BY MY BROTHER IN LAW WHO KNEW THE GOVERNOR PERSON  
PERSONALLY. PLEASE DON'T MENTION MY NAME AS I HAVE REL

RELATIONS THERE.





25 JUL 0620

49. VI. 49

4 - יורי 1949

מספר 23122

תיק א/א/1351

אב שח החוף

חמאט ישראל.

אלימא הלזיה הג'כ'ן

אבדוק אר שכת

בניצון למצוי פברקטור גזול חמישים וחמש נתן אלף ישראל ניצן  
דויד בן קפיר ותר מחמש עשר חצו. אן פברקטור אר אשטא (לא נמצא)  
חמצו) בן גיוס באיסטאליה ותר מעשרים שנה. ה'יו באלק מצי שנה  
בשנה אלכף אבקר אר קרוביהם והחכים בבית שטיק אדם כי  
בבגס נמצא באל גרונשלי.

אין זין במשפחה ב'רונשלי מקבלים יוצאי זרן אנציה שחצמם בשר נר  
בם נמצאים מחוסרי ב' אמצים והכנסה, ביטאליה ב' אן פברקטור כופר  
מאז סוגל מחמלה לב, ב'יה קר בבית החולים חמשק זין העצמו.  
ק'יון סלמבו שביתת הנשק ברונדוס ישרהו אר ב' העצומים ביחודים  
המצומים, אןשם טאו עכו אן חטאן גמאמח, פרט שם יבוצים.  
פ'יון אצלב באפוס ג'רונשלי, אבדוק חוכמן קצין בקשר בין לבא בגל  
לישטא ובין בצלב באפוס. מניצא באפוס קבאל תשגה פ'יון, אן ביזום  
אשגכר עצומה פולטיים, בבר ותר משלש אצלים שצב חוכמן אפא  
העין לב, אבא אן ב' סכ'ים.

אן טאן אבדוק עצומה. עכ מתי יטבו אנשים אן במחמלה הסקר בתאק  
קשים ובז ב' תקופה אמצר אמצים. לב חמל שנים שיה בוצים  
אבתישג באפא אבא ב' מתי אדמח אן מנעו בצצם מ'בשאר טאן.  
אן מקום אמבא אן קסבת ועיון קצדר, כי לו ב'א שטאכ  
ש' מאלו יבוצים ש'מבא במצב קלה מאז ואן ב'אן ש'מקום  
ואם יבוצים אמצר גמאמח. קצפיה אשגה אבתי לב אס'ים.

בברקלי בבא

קטב חמשפחה

צב ק'בן.

בבתי ש'י: ק'יון וט'יה

ת.צ. 195

יבונשלי.





# מדינת ישראל

הקונסוליה באיטליה

ETAT D'ISRAEL  
CONSULAT EN ITALIE



1609/15/10/1  
ROME, Via Reno 2

Téléphones: 864-761 - 864-126

Télégrammes: MEMISRAEL - ROMA

רומא, 5 באוגוסט 1949.

למכור  
המחלקה למזרח התיכון  
משרד החוץ  
הקריה.

הערה: המחלקה למערב אירופא.

המזכיר תל אביב

הנידון: יהודי מצרים.

א.נ.

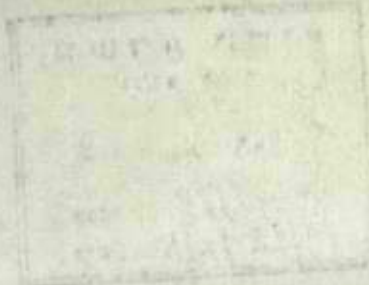
זה עתה הגיע מקהיר לרומא מר חיים צריקוב, כלווי רעיחו, שהיה כלוא שם, מאז ראשית פלישה צבאית מצרים. מר צריקוב הובא כשהשראות עד לאוירון, בו הוא המריא ממצרים.

בשעתו נעשה מצרנו טפול מיוחד במשרד החוץ האיטלקי להשגת אשרות כניסה עבור משפחות צריקוב ווייסמן, שני עסקנים ירועים וגם אזרחים ישראלים, וניתנו על כך הוראות מיוחדות לקונסול האיטלקי בקהיר.

כירוע לכם, פועל זה זמן ניכר ההסכם כינינו לבין משרד החוץ האיטלקי על מתן אשרות כניסה לקבוצות עולים ממצרים, לפי רשימות מוגשות. עולים אלה מקבלים אשרות-כניסה ממש לאיטליה, חוץ ההחייבות פנימית שלנו לגבי משרד החוץ האיטלקי, שאנשים אלה ישהו באיטליה לא יותר מעשרה ימים ויצאו מכאן לישראל. מאות אנשים יצאו כדרך זו ממצרים והמשיכו לארץ. זה נותן, כמובן, יסוד להנחה, שהמצרים אינם מכבירים על היציאה של היהודים, אמנם במידה שהם נוסעים את רכושם.

קשיי יתר היו בקשר לעצורים במחנות הריכוז. ובזמן האחרון גם בשטח זה הורגשה הקלה והתחילו להרשות את צאתם של העצורים, לפי אותם הסידורים. אולם ביחס לעצורים הבקורות היא חמורה ביותר והאיש מובא ישר לאניה או לאוירון ואין באפשרותו כלל לראוב לחסול רכושו, באיזה אופן שהוא.





RECEIVED  
CONSULATE OF ITALY  
MAY 13 1961

TELEGRAMS: ROMA  
TELEPHONE: ROMA

NAME: ...

EXTRA STROMA



FABRIANO

# מדינת ישראל

הקונסוליה באיטליה

ETAT D'ISRAEL

CONSULAT EN ITALIE

ROME, Via Reno 2

Téléphones: 864-761 - 864-126

Télégrammes: MEMISRAEL - ROMA

- 2 -

מר צדיקוב מסביר, שישנם כ-300 עצורים שאין ביכולתם לצאת את מצרים, על אף הרשות שניתנת להם-מוחניה, אמנם, כנטישה מחלטת של הרכוש-מבלי שהנתן להם שהות של חופש לזמן מסוים להסדיר את ענייניהם הפרטיים. זהו ההסבר שניתן לתופעה של יהודים עצורים, שאינם מקבלים את אפשרות "ההצלה" הניתנת להם על ידינו. מר צדיקוב מסביר, כי עליה יהודים אלה, ללא כל רכוש, תהיה גם מעמסה ניכרת על כלכלת הארץ וחמנע מהם את האפשרות של סיוע יעיל בארץ. מר צדיקוב חוזר ומציג, שעלינו, או באופן ישיר, או באמצעות איזה מוסד בינלאומי, להעמיד בפני ממשלת מצרים את רכוש שחרורם של העצורים.

יש להעיר, כי לפני ימים מספר הוחזרו למחנה ריכוז בקהיר 50 העצורים שהגלו בשעתו ל"EL-TOR", המחנה המדווח ליד מרכז סיני. קהילה קהיר והרב הראשי מחו בשעתו על משלוח העצורים לשם, יחד עם "האחים המוסלמים", ולאחר מאמצים רבים ביותר, הוחזרו בימים אלה. מר צדיקוב טוען, כי לאחר שכבר שוחררו מהמעצר העסקנים והפעילים, יש יתר חוקף להביעה לשחרר את העצורים, אנשי השורה.

לפי דבריו של מר צדיקוב, לא נותר בין העצורים אלא אזרח ישראלי אחד, והוא שפיסלניק, שליח "החלוץ" (לא ברור, אם הוא מופיע שם כאזרח ישראלי), על כל פנים-נשלחה כבר עבורו ויזה.

הי צדיקוב מציין במהלך זה גישה באיטליה להחזרתם של בקיאות האסירים  
מבוסס (בני סניצקי) (לפי גיוסולא מילאן)

בכבוד רב

אנני מילא

אריה אורון  
קונסול ישראל ברומא.

אא/מו



STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 10, 1912

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1911

The Commission on the Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year 1911, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the same. The report contains a full and complete statement of the work of the Land Office during the year, and a detailed account of the lands owned by the State, and of the lands which have been acquired during the year. The Commission is pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to acquire lands for the State, and in its efforts to dispose of lands which are no longer needed for public purposes. The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to protect the lands of the State from encroachment and from waste.

The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to improve the lands of the State, and in its efforts to develop the lands for public purposes. The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to protect the lands of the State from encroachment and from waste. The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to improve the lands of the State, and in its efforts to develop the lands for public purposes.

The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to protect the lands of the State from encroachment and from waste. The Commission is also pleased to find that the Land Office has been successful in its efforts to improve the lands of the State, and in its efforts to develop the lands for public purposes.

Very respectfully,  
The Commission

Wm. C. Calkins  
Chairman

# מסדר הדין

## התקנות למעורבות הדין

---

ג' באב תש"ט  
20 ביולי 1949

### קצת מדיניות ליחידים מדיניים.

הקצת הממשלה הישראלית יכולה לשמש הודעות  
הדעה להחלטות פנימיים היחידים כח, ההתנגדות לממשלה הקודמת  
החיה רמת יוקרה מזה שנים בגלל הממשלה האחרונה והיא חזקה  
מזה לממשלה לשמה הדעה. הדעה גם רשמה להסל את הדעה החדשה  
בזמן הכיבוד עצמו.

בענייני המדיניות המדיניים אשר להסדה להיכנס עם  
המדיניות המדיניות וללמוד בקצת באמצעות המדיניות, לבענייני  
המדיניות חזרים ארץ לענין שוב את המדיניות הנוגעת בידי.

הכריזות לא נקטו שבע להבנה מדיניות, יחידים  
שרבו את המדיניות הישראלית הודו חסד לאידות האקטואליות.

המדיניות היו ארצות, אך מי יכלו לעודד באופן כללי.

אשר להתחמש במדיניות המדיניות לגבי הממשלה המדיניות

1. הן המדיניות בעבר;

2. הקצת הממשלה הישראלית היא הודעות לסניה בחזרה, גם  
במקרה שהיה מדינה קודמת;

3. המדיניות המדיניות רשמה עמה (מדיניות היחידים להבנה  
המדיניות בחל-מדיניות חל במקרה על המדיניות את המדיניות המדיניות".  
ממשלה מדיניות יכולה עמה למדיניות היחידים ללא מדיניות, מדיניות להודיע  
לעצמה);

4. ההחלטות להסל את הדעה החדשה בזמן המדיניות, המדיניות  
החדשה מדיניות היחידים, המדיניות הדבר היחידים שחזקת כדי למכור  
מדיניות הון להודיע "המדיניות המדיניות להודיע עלשאר המדיניות המדיניות";

5. יש לעדכן כי המדיניות הישראלית מדיניות המדיניות המדיניות  
המדיניות המדיניות על ידי המדיניות המדיניות המדיניות של צדק מדיניות, אשר  
המדיניות המדיניות על המדיניות המדיניות;

6. הממשלה מדיניות ארצות להמדיניות מדיניות המדיניות על  
המדיניות המדיניות צדק בזמן מדיניות המדיניות, כאשר המדיניות  
מדיניות עלולות להבנה מדיניות המדיניות המדיניות;

7. הממשלה המדיניות ידעה מדיניות מדיניות המדיניות המדיניות  
מדיניות המדיניות המדיניות.





מסדר היום  
המסלול לעבודת התיכונ

ג' באב תש"ט  
29 ביולי 1949

עזרה מדינית ליחודי כפרים.

הקמת הממשלה החדשה כמורים יכולה לשמש הזדמנות  
חדשה להבטחת ענייני היהודים בה. ההתנגדות לממשלה הקודמת  
היה לה יתר מזה שהיה בגל הממשלות הקודמות להיות חזקה  
פחות להחליט לשטח חרם. הובטה גם רשמית לבטל את חוקי החרם  
בזמן ההגירה עצמן.

בענייני הנתיבים המורים אפשר לבטוח להדבר עם  
המורים במדינות דלתיות מדינה בממשלות המדיניות. ובענייני  
הנתיבים המורים אריך לענין טוב אם המדינות הנוגעות בדבר.

הנתיבים לא בקווי ארבע להבנה מדינית, יהודים  
שכנוח את ההיבטים המדיניים במידת הפכו לצורות הממשליות.

האמריקאים היו מדינים, אך כי יכול לעזור באופן כללי.

אפשר להשתמש בלמודים המורים לגבי הממשלות הממשליות.

1) הן שתיגד בעבר;

2) הקמת הממשלה החדשה היא הזדמנות לענייה בחלום, גם  
במקרה שהיה מניה קודמת;

3) המדינות המדיניות דומות קמה (שלה יהודים למענה  
המסור כאל-סדר חקל במקרה על המורים את דברי ה"החלטות הממשליות".  
ממשלה מורים יכולה קמה לשמור יהודים ללא מרשם, מבלי לחזיק  
לעצמה);

4) הממשלה לבטל את חוקי החרם בזמן ההגירה, במדינות  
החדשה דכורים היהודים, החדשה היחידה שהופקע מדי לבטל  
בזירה מדין לחז"ל "החוקים המדיניים לחז"ל כלומר הנתיבים המורים";

5) יש לבטוח כי מדיניות חדשה כלפי היהודים תבנה  
המדינה כממשלה על ידי מורים ואישים ממוצג של חוקי מדינה, אשר  
הממשלה איבנה בשלה עד ההגירה למדינה;

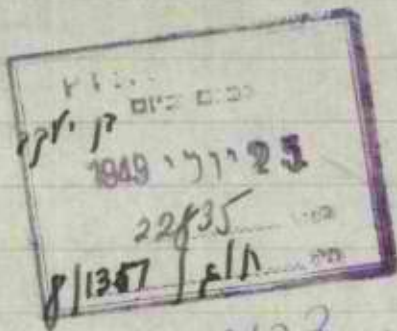
6) ממשלה מורים מדינה להוביח שהיה מגינה בחוקי על  
מוטקיה היהודים דוקא בזמן מלחמת ההגירה, כאשר אלמנטים  
קיצוניים עלולים למנוע מיהודים להצטרף לממשלה המדינית;

7) הממשלה המדינית יראה מידת מכלל ממשלה חדשה מובי  
מליטה ההגירה וההגירה.



יום 23 אדר א' 1949

יחזקאל פריד  
כ"ה חשוון  
תש"א



אבד אשר החול  
מחלקת המזון המכון  
הקריה

הניצחון לאור מלחמת מעצמות

ב-4 אדר א' ביום א' . ואז קבלה להצלה

ועוד. היום 4 אדר א' . ואז. ה. שהיה בעצמו

ועם נפגעה אל חזקה ב צבאית במהרה ההסגר  
כדי היעדרה שובחאל אלה

היה נמשך שהוא נמלא בזכרה אצלה. ועצם

קשה והוא מקבל שנקט כל הצדדים בצד. להביא

אז צד. היה נמלא קהסגו אולי יקרה להחליט

אז איזה שני עצי. אסגו מילד אלה להוביל אל

ילד חקל חזק כל צד שובחאל אצלה

קשה גם אסגו בוקר אסגו אל איזה

סכנה כפי עוצמה אצלה?

ואם אסגו מילד חזק אל חזק

בזמנה אל נדבתי מילד כל ילד אל חזק

אז חזק אסגו מילד חזק אל חזק

אל חזק

בזמנה

יחזקאל פריד

Fort-Saint  
Rachet Massonville  
rue Mokattam 12  
Herkia A. Massonville

Mr. D.G.

London 26/6/49

Dear Mrs.

Just a few words from Mr. Nassrawi from Port Said. I saw him two weeks ago he is interned since 11/5/48 & is still there. The Egyptians have taken his money & everything. He wants very much to join you. If you could help him through the Red Cross by any means please do it. His family is in Haifa. Please do your best for him. In case you want to write to me quote Mr. D.G. etc - London, 11/6.

to you.

All my best wishes



הקריה, ב"ד בחמור חש"ס  
21 ביולי 1949

לכבוד  
אב. יהודה פרנקל,  
רחוב ביתר מס. 5  
היסה.

ג.ב.

הכבוד השופט אה קבלה  
סמכתך מיום 7 באפריל 1949.

אליזבט לבייך פער כה האלה  
עבורים במעורבות סרה הגיעה לטיפול במסא  
ומתן. אזלס החומר עליהם מתרכז ביד  
המקור עם הצלב המודם הכינולאומי (רחוב  
פונקין 45, חל-אביב) ולו יש למעורר את  
כל הפרטים הדרושים.

במחור רב,

310

מחלקת המורה המיכונן

בר/כא

29th June, 1950

G/131/8/36801

I. Kogan, Esq.,  
64 Dogwood,  
Park Forest  
near Chicago HEIGHTS,  
Illinois, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 5th June 1950, addressed to the  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been referred to this Department.

We have carefully noted all your remarks about the  
restrictions imposed by the Egyptian Authorities on Jews leaving Egypt.

We thank you very much for the trouble you have taken  
in notifying us and you may rest assured that prompt attention has been  
given to the matter, and we shall endeavour to bring it to the notice of  
all persons concerned in Egypt.

Thanking you again,  
we are,

Yours faithfully,

*M. Sasson*  
M. Sasson

Middle East Division

MS/RM



להודיע הקשר עם המלך האדום, רח"ט שיינקין  
45, ח"א.

משרד המדע, מילקס המדע המדע.

נ"ט באבון חש"ט  
26 ביולי 1949

23524 / 8 / 1949 / ח/א

הגורון הודיע באבון,  
עבור המדע.

המבנה יהודי מרכזל, רח"ט כיתר  
5, חש"ט, מכתב אליו בענין אחיה ח"ל,  
חש"ט מודיע העדו במכתב, כמות אשכול

Mrs. Rachel Benarawi,  
Rue Mokattam 12,  
Port-Said.

המבנה עם כמות המכתב אליהם  
ואבן מקרה כי השתדלו לעזור לה.

בכרחה,

ח.א.

ח/א

יהודה הקדוש עם המלך המדון, דה' שיינקין  
45, ח"א.

מסד מסד, ממלכת המדון המדון.

כ"ח במסד המדון  
20 ביולי 1949

המסד המדון המדון  
מסד המדון

המסד המדון המדון, דה' שיינקין  
5, ח"א, ממלכת המדון המדון, דה' שיינקין  
מסד המדון המדון המדון, דה' שיינקין

Mrs. Rachel Benarawi,  
Rue Mokattam 12,  
Port-Said.

המסד המדון המדון המדון  
מסד המדון המדון המדון

מסד המדון

מסד המדון

מסד המדון





הקריה, כ"ד בחמוץ הש"ס  
21 ביולי 1949

22691/8/1381/1/ח

לכבוד  
גב. יהודית פרנקל,  
רחוב ביתר מס. 5,  
חיפה.

ג.ג.

הננו מאשרים את קבלת  
מכתבך מיום 7 באפריל 1949.

עלינו לציין שער מה שאלח  
עבורים במאזיט טרם הגיעה לטיפול במשא  
ומהן. אולם הסומר עליהם מהרכו בידי  
המקשר עם הצלח האדום הבינלאומי (רחוב  
שינקין 45, תל-אביב) ולו יש למסור את  
כל הפרטים הדרושים.

בכבוד רב,

3-1

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

22/קא



הקריה, כ"ד כחמוז תש"ט  
21 ביולי 1949

16440/8/1351/2/1

לכבוד  
הפרדציה הציונית ודוח אפריקה,  
המסד הישראלי,  
בנין מהסני הקרור פלשתינה  
קומה ב',  
רחוב מנחם חקוה מס. 23,  
ת.ד. 1095,  
תל-אביב.

א.נ.

הננו מאשרים את קבלת מכתבכם  
מיום 4 ביולי 1949.

עלינו לציין שער בה שאלת  
עצורים במצרים טרם הגיעה למיפול במשא  
ומתן. אולם החומר עליהם מחזק בידי  
המקשר עם הצלב האדום הבינלאומי (רחוב  
שיינקין 45, תל-אביב) ולו יש למסור את  
כל הפרטים הדרושים.

בכבוד רב,

300

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

זר/כא

הקריה, ב'ד בחמוז תש"ט

21 ביולי 1949

22690/8 /1354 /2/ח.

לכבוד

ד"ר א. סימון,  
רה' מנחם מס. 45,  
חל-אביב.

א.נ.

הנני מאשרים את קבלת מכתבך  
מיום 15 ביולי 1949.

עלינו לציין עוד כה שאלה  
עצורים במאזרים טרם הגיעה לסימול כמשה  
ומתן. הולם החומר עליהם מתרכז בידי  
המקשר עם הצלב האדום הבינלאומי (דחוב  
שיינקין 45, חל-אביב), ולו יש למסור  
את כל הפרטים הדרושים.

בכבוד רב,

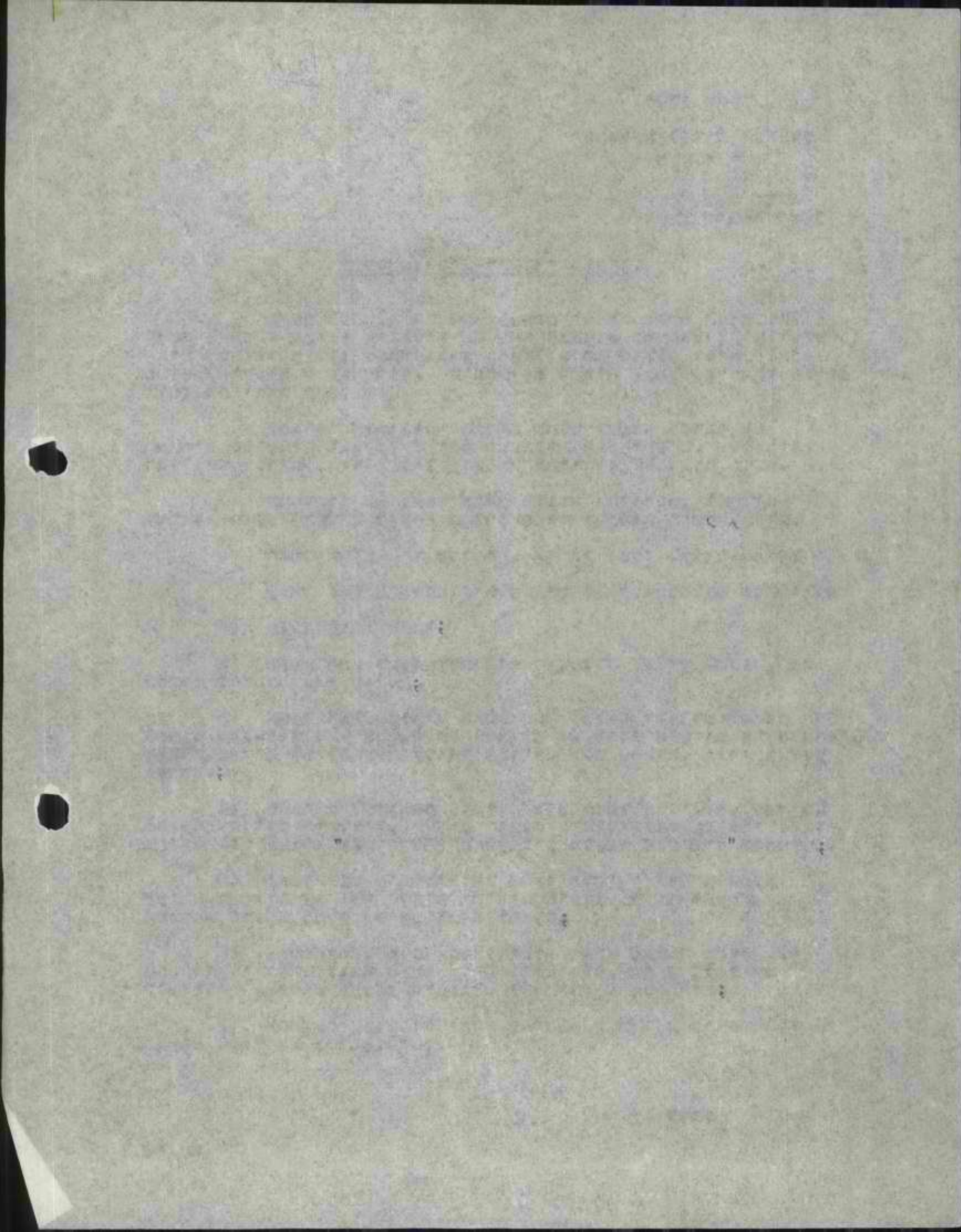
ל.ו.

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

צד/עא









45, רח' א' זאב

5- ۱۲۱۲

1949 P.P. 15

39

מחנה של

ମିଳିତ ଭାବେ

פברואר,

17. יולי 1949  
22905  
8/1357 | 6/1

କାଳୀ ମାତା

פנצון: משפחת חיים פנצון קדבורה אהרונים.

[illegible]

ה' אנוס אבאמיל וסאר פקרוזיס א פק' אבא למחנה ה"ל -  
מלכאום סאר, אדקשום דל לטן א קשה, לסאר סאר א פקרוזיס, סאר  
לסאר סאר אד מיום למחנה ה"ל אדמנה פקרוזיס אדמנה למחנה  
ה"ל אדמנה,

אנא, אדאט דער, דער-טא און קעגן דער, אדאט-טא  
דאס דער, דער און דער און דער, אדאט דער דער  
דאס אדאט דער, און דער און דער דער.

३३ ३१२०३

|| סיוס צ"ב

הפדרציה הציונית דרום אפריקה  
SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION  
Israel Office      המשרד הישראלי

PALESTINE COLD STORAGE BLDGS.  
23 Petach Tikvah Rd.  
2nd Floor  
Near Citrus House & Bus Terminus  
Phone 4316/7      P.O.Box 1095

בנין מחסני הקרור פלשתינה  
רחוב פתח תקוה 23  
קומה ב'  
אצל בית הדר והתחנה המרכזית  
טלפון 4316/7      ת.ד. 1095

Tel-Aviv, 4.11.1949, תל-אביב,



לכבוד  
משרד המזון  
המחלקה לעניני האזרח התיכון  
המשלח ישראלי

י.א.

הנכון: דצירום מזון

נמקשתי זה משרדן המזון דברא - גאריקה  
להוציא מה שאר המזון גם שנוצרו מזרח גם. שאלתי היום  
בנכון ש קמי יוצרין שנוצרו גאולאסנצריה. להוציא  
שהוארין אין נתיב מזון, הלא זה כל השנים מזרחים  
יצרין מזרחים אצלת גם נדשה נסיון מצב המשלח  
ישלח אלה משא-ומתן גם המשלח מזרחים גם  
שאר המזון גם הוצא.

תוצרי נתיב גם להוציא גם משלח.

בכא הכבוד,

פדרציה הציונית דרום אפריקה  
משרד ישראלי  
11/1310  
פז



1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO : SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [illegible]  
RE: [illegible]

TO : SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [illegible]  
RE: [illegible]

Very truly yours,  
[illegible]

Dr. M. Kahany



ועד המושבה ראש-פנה

אויב

(הגליל העליון)

מועצה מקומית ראש פנה  
פליל העליון

20.6.49

ראש-פנה,

ג/א/ 1351/8

אבל  
המחלקה של המזנה בקיבוץ  
המזנה במחלקה של מדינת ישראל  
בקניון  
ט.ו.נ.

הנני מתבקש להחליט אם פרוק ממנה  
אחריה בקניון עם הצלה הוצא. בקניון עם  
טולקן (כאמור) באמצעות מחלקת הקניון של  
מדינת ישראל עם הוצאה למחלקה.  
אנחנו מבקשים אף להוציא את מנהל המנהל  
להוציא את המנהל הנ"ל אצלו ממנהל המנהל  
במחלקה למנהל (במנהל)

מועצה מקומית ראש פנה

ועד גלילי-מזנה





חקריה, ב"ב באב חש"ס  
17 באוגוסט 1949

ח/א/1251/25370

לכבוד  
גב. עדה קורן,  
אגל קליין וסו',  
ח.ד. 195,  
ירושלים.

ג.ג.

הצוין: שמעיה פרקסר.

במשכנה למכתבך בענין  
פר פרקסר, הנני לחזורך כי רשמנו  
למניכד את כל הסופים שממנה, אך  
למערב אין לאל ידנו כי גם לעסות  
משהו במקרה דהן מקומנו היה שהשטלה  
בכללה תמצא בקרב את פנינו הרב.

בכבוד רב,

ר.ח.

ה. רפאל  
המחלקה למורה המיכרן

ח/ר/עב

הפרטיים. זהו ההסבר שניתן לחופעה של יהודים עצורים, שאינם מקבלים את אפשרות "ההצלה" הניתנת להם על ידינו. מר צריקוב מסביר, כי עליהם יהודים אלה, ללא כל רכוש, תהיה גם מעמסה ניכרת על כלכלת הארץ ותסנע מהם את האפשרות של סדור יעיל בארץ. מר צריקוב חוזר ומציע, שעלינו, או באופן ישיר, או באמצעות איזה מוסד בינלאומי, להעמיד בפני ממשלת מצרים את דבר שחרורם של העצורים.

יש להעיר, כי לפני ימים מספר הוחזרו למחנה ביכז בקהיר 50 העצורים שהגלו בשעתו ל-"EL-TOR", המחנה המרוחק ליד מדבר סיני. קהילה קהיר והרב הראשי מחו בשעתו על משלוח העצורים לשם, יחד עם "האחים המוסלמים", ולאחר מאמצים רבים ביותר, הוחזרו בימים אלה. מר צריקוב טוען, כי לאחר שכבר שוחררו מהמעצר העסקנים והפעילים, יש יתר הוקף לתביעה לשחרר את העצורים, אנשי השורה.

לפי דבריו של מר צריקוב, לא נותר בין העצורים אלא אזורי ישראלי אחד, והוא שפיטלניק, שליח "החלוץ" (לא ברור, אם הוא מופיע שם כאזורי ישראלי), על כל פנים נשלחה כבר עבורו ויזה. מר צריקוב מציין במיוחד את יחסו האדיב והאנושי של הקונסול האיטלקי ליהודים (דבר שנעשה לפי הוראות מכאן).

בכבוד רב,

( - )

אריה אורון  
קונסול ישראל ברומא.



24554/8/235/2/10

שר החוץ.

מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

(1) זרובבל מסר על מדינת האחים  
המוסלמים בקהיר על יסודי ידיעה שהופיעה  
בעתונות הישראלית ואשר מקורה אינו זכור  
לו.

המקור הזה, כפי הנראה, ידיעה אשר  
הופיעה לפני כחודשיים בעתונות המצרית על מדינת  
של האחים בגד יהודים ורכוש יהודי ונגד הרובע  
היהודי של קהיר. הידיעה הופיעה כשעתו מתוך  
כונה להסמיק את האחים כסרוריסטים ולהצדיק את  
פעולות השלטונות בגד.

(2) הידיעה על ההתנקשות בעדן בהמרה  
לזרובבל ע"י שליח שהביע משט. השליח מסר על  
ההתנקשות בעדמרי דרך יהודים זמן על עליית דם.

מדינת אוכל לקבל דק ביום שלישי  
במדינת עמ השליח חב"ל.

ח/קא

ג' באלול תש"ט  
23 באוגוסט 1949

1941

(5)



שד חתוך.

מחלקת המורה המיכון.

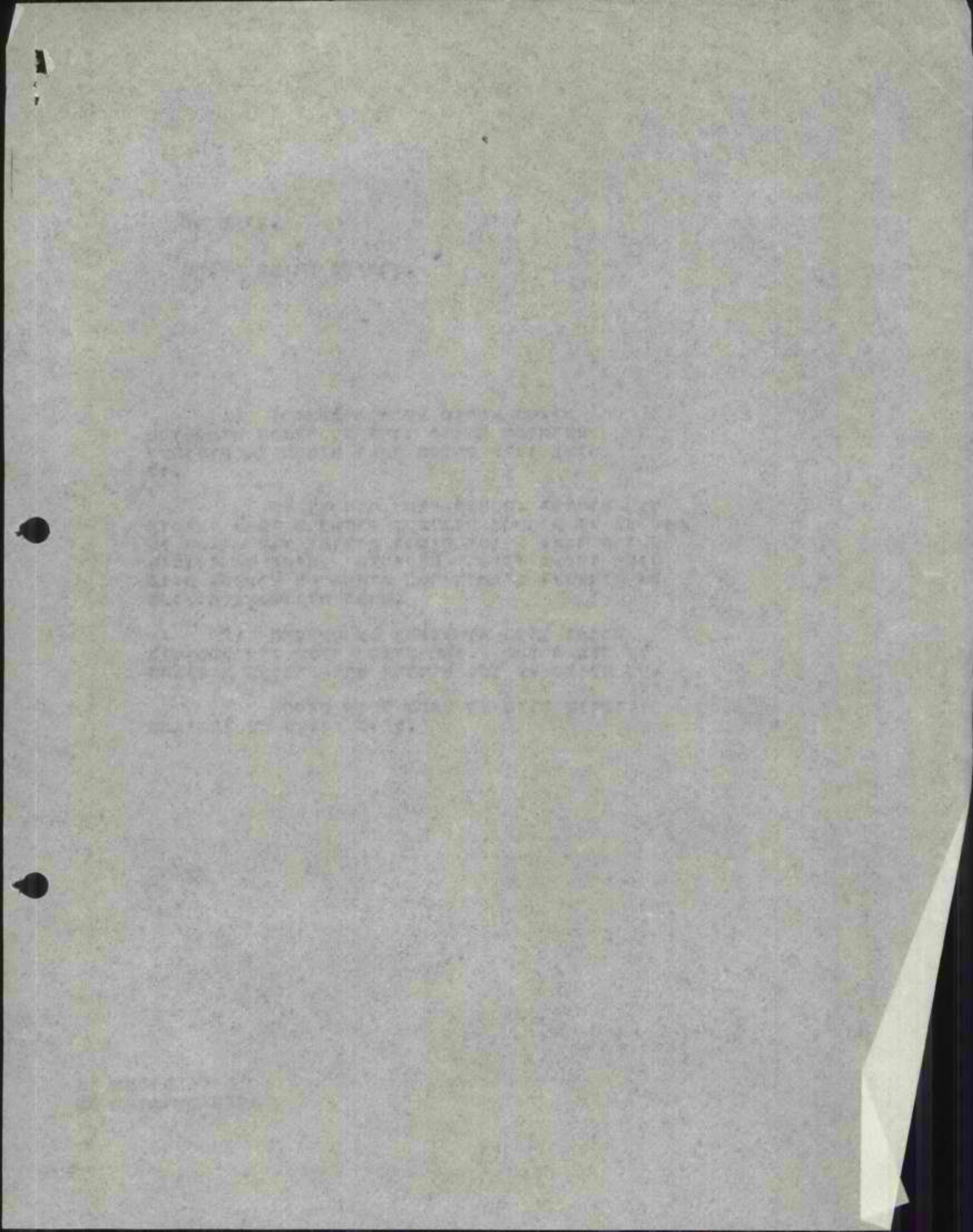
(1) זרובבל מקר על מדינת הארץ  
הממשלית בקהיר על יסוד ידיעת והחזיקה  
בעתות הארץ ואשר בקורה ארצו זכור  
ל.

המקור הוא, מפי המורה, ידיעות אשר  
הוספנו לפני כחששים בעתות המורה על מדינות  
של הארץ בגד יחזיק ורכוש יחזיק ובגד הרובע  
היחזיק של קהיר. הידיעות הוספנו בעתות החון  
בזמן לשמור את הארץ במדינות ולחזיק את  
מדינות השלשדות בגרם.

(2) הידיעות על ההתקשרות בעדן במורה  
לזרובבל צייט שליו המדיק משם. השליח אשר על  
ההתקשרות בעבורי דרך יחזיק וכן על עלילת דם.

מדינת ארם לקבל דק ביום שליו  
במדינת דם השליח הנ"ל.

חד/עא





תקריט, כ"ב באב תש"ט  
18 באוגוסט 1949

לכבוד  
ה"י, זרובבל,  
המחלקה ליהודי המזרח,  
המדינה הישראלית,  
ירושלים.

א.ב.

הציון כצב יהודי מזרחי.

קובצול ישראל מיוזם כוחם לצב כ-5 באוגוסט ת.ש.נ.  
כפי שר אדוקוב כי 50 הקצורים שהיו באל-סור הוחזרו למחנה  
דכור בקהיר וכי מטלת מזרחי באמצעות למעשה את היציאה לכל  
מי שמטיג אשרה, אך אין היא פוסק להוציא דכור. למי קדח  
הכ"ל קדור מטלת אימליה בעין יטה.

הקובצול הישראלי במזרחי שוחם עם סגן מנהל מחלקת  
המזרח במזרח החוץ הצרפתי. ההציון מפר כי הקובצולים הצרפתים  
מאשרים כ-50 אשרות לחודש זאת יגדל הלמץ הם נוסטים להגדיל את  
המספר. לדעת הצרפתים אין הם מרגישים כדאישה גדולה לאשרות  
לארסה. מכל מקום עליהי המוטי לעליה קומדיה בקשר עם הקובצולים  
הצרפתים בקהיר ואלמסנודיה.

כבוד דב,

ל.א.

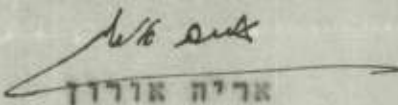
א. דותן

המחלקה למזרח המזרחי

אד/עא

מר פרוסט מוסר כי בחיותו בכית-הסוהר, בפגוש עם שני ישראלים,  
אחד משה צברה ממוצא גרמני והשני אדוארד, ממוצא מצרי שעברו, כשעתו  
מרצונם, את הקווים המצריים לאזור עזה. לשניהם חסר שיווי משקל  
מחשכתי וידועים שם כ"אידיוטים". לפני שכוועיים הובא יהודי נוסף,  
יוצא חטיבת "גבעתי" שאף נמלט מן הצבא על-מנת ל"השתקע" במצרים.

ב כ ר כ ה ,

  
אריה ארול

אא/פר



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

RE: [Illegible]

# מדינת ישראל

המחלקה למערכ אירופה,

המחלקה למזרח התיכון, אל:

מאת: מזכיר ראשון וקונסול, צירות ישראל, רומא,

תאריך: ר' בתמוז תש"ו

19 ביוני 1950

מס. 2161/32/3

כ מ ו ס

=====



## הנהגות: שחרור שליה ישראלים ממצרים

בבוקר יום 18 ביוני, הגיע לכאן באוירון ממצרים פר מרדכי פרוסט, לאחר ששחרר מבית-הסוהר המצרי וגורש משם. האיש הוא חבר משק יפתח, שליה הסוכנות והמוסד לעליה. את צרפת יצא ב- 3 בפברואר 1950, מצוייד בדרכון צרפתי בשם Martin Roger עתונאי נוצרי, כאחד מקבוצת העתונאים הצרפתיים שהוזמנו לבקר במצרים מטעם הממשלה.

עוד באפריל הודענו לכם על הידיעה שקבלנו, על מאסרם של 23 צעירים יהודים-מצריים שבוצעו ע"י משטרת קהיר, כעת שיחה בבית פרסי, בהשתתפותו של מרדכי פרוסט.

## האיש מוסיף כעת פרטים כדלהלן:

מ- 3 לפברואר עד ל-7 באפריל היה חפשי במצרים, בין השאר השתתף עם יתר העתונאים הצרפתיים בסיור המאורגן. דו"ח'ים היה ממציא באמצעות המוסד לעליה. במשך זמן זה התחיל גם לפעול כהנועה נוער. ביום 7 באפריל, באחדות בבית פרסי כעת שיחה עם הכרי סמינריון למדריכים, הופתעו ע"י בקור ראש המשטרה הפוליטית ועוזריו והם נאסרו בו במקום. האנשים ישבו בתאים בודדים, חקרו אותם מועטות וללא שמוש במעשי אלימות, את כולם האשימו בקומוניזם ואף לא הזכירו את דבר הציונות. יש לומר לשכתם של הכתורים והכתורות שלא גילו את זהותו של מרדכי - פרוסט - אשר במשך כל הזמן המשיך לטעון שהוא עתונאי נוצרי ובמקרה נחקע לחברה זאת. המשטרה האשימה אותו שהוא, הוא העומד בראש התא הקומוניסטי של הכתורים שהיו אתו כעת המאסר.

במשך החודשים מאי-יוני, שוחררו כל הכתורים ואף נגדו כוטלה האשמה, הוא נשאר בכל זאת בבית-הסוהר באזרח שאין לו רשות שהיה במצרים.

עוד כראשית מאסרו, הכריז פרוסט שכיתת רעב על-מנת לראות את הקונסול "שלו". בא אליו סגן הקונסול הצרפתי אבל לא הראה פעילות רבה. העתונות המצרית פרסמה צלומים של קומוניסט צרפתי כביכול, ולא היה נוח כנראה בגב לקונסול הצרפתי להתערב. לאחר בטול האשמה נגדו, בקרו הקונסול הצרפתי והודות להתערבותו גורש האיש ממצרים.

פרוסט מניח כי הקונסול הצרפתי שיער את "טיבו" של דרכונו הצרפתי, אבל בכל זאת הגיש את עזרתו.



SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

10/1/50

5 ביוני 1950

לכבוד  
שר החוץ  
ממשלת ישראל,  
תל - אביב.

אבקש לקרוא סכת זה, כי באפשרותך להציל אלפי נפשות. אשתדל לקצר.

אני יליד רוסיה אבל התגוררתי במצרים ארבעים שנה. כיום היהודים ואפילו זרים מתאמצים לצאת את מצרים. אני הוכנסתי לרשימת סכסכת המהגרים לארצות הברית וזה מה שקרה בבית המכס, באלכסנדריה:

בשעה 11 לפנה"צ הגעתי עם משפחתי, שלשה ילדים, לבית המכס, האניה "אסלנטיק" עברה להפליג בשעה 2.00 אחה"צ, פקיד המכס ערך חשוש ככל 11 סוודותינו. בגמרנו נאלצנו לפתוח. שוב לבקורת פקיד אחר. חמשה פקידים אחד אחרי השני עשו אותה המלאכה הוציאו כל חפץ, פרסו את התפרים בנעליים, כובעים וכו'. אולם סדרתם העיקרית הושגה אחרנו לאניה. הפקידים העירו כי ישנן הרבה אניות.

היו בידינו שלשה ניירות ערך של "Credit Foncier Egyptien"

כל אחד בשווי של 20 לירות ושאלנו את הפקיד הנוכל לקחתם עמנו. הוא אמר: בראה. חמש שעות אחר מכן כשלא מצאו כסף או זבב התנפלו על ניירות ערך אלה והורו לשלחנו לבית הסוהר. התחננתי וטענתי שניירות אלה לא הוסתרו וכי הודענו עליהם לפקיד ובקשתי רשות לקחתם עמי. אולם הפקיד הנדון הכחיש זאת. הוספתי שניירות אלה הנם חסרי ערך ואינם יכולים להסכר מחוץ לגבולות מצרים, יש לי הרשות לקחת עמי 100 לירות מצריות ולכן יש כסוי לניירות אלה. אולם הפקיד ענה שאין לי הרשות לקחת עמי ניירות ערך וישב לערוך רפורט למשטרה, והבעת שביעת-רצון גיכרת על פניו.

העובדה שהיתה לי התקפה ומחצית גופי מסותק לא עוררה רחמים. הוא חזר כל הזמן: יהודי זה טעמיו פנים שהנו נוסע לארה"ב, אבל הוא נוסע לישראל.

ברתי במצרים אולם לא ידעתי שהעונש הוא מאסר חמש שנים אם מוציאים כסף או זהב. אנו היהודים האחרים בקהיר חשבונו שהם פשוט מחרימים את הכספים שהם מוציאים. חשוב מאד שתודיעו ליהודים במצרים באמצעות הדיון שכל עבירה שתעשה על ידם עלולה להביאם למאסר. הרבה מהגרים התפארו שהם יודעים מקומות מחבוא לכספיהם או לזהב, אבל לו ידעו שאם זה ימצא לא רק שהכסף והזהב יוחרסו אבל יאסרו לתקופת חמש שנים - שפירושו סוף בטוח, נהגו ביותר זהירות, אסור לקחת חפצים שאפשר למכרם, סותר לקחת רק דברים ישנים חל אסור על הוצאת בגדים חדשים, אריגים, כלי חרסינה, סכונות וכו', בלבד אם ישנו רשיון הקובע בדיוק מה החפצים שהמהגר לוקח עמו.

אני מצטער על אשר גזלתי את זמנך אבל הרגשתי שחובתי להציל בני אדם מבהינות בית הסוהר.

בתודה ובכבוד רב,

י.ב.ג. גזלתי על ידי ביטוי שהכיר את המושל באופן אישי. נא לא להזכיר שמי כי יש לי סם קרובים.

Address: I. Kogan  
64 Dogwood  
Park Forest  
near Chicago HEIGHTS  
Illinois, U.S.A.  
U. S. A.



1942  
1943  
1944  
1945

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..

Address: J. Kohn  
64 Baywood  
Park Forest  
Near Chicago Heights  
Illinois, U.S.A.  
U.S.A.

מדינת ישראל

א.ר: המחלקה למזרח התיכון, משרד החוץ, הקריה.

מאח: א. אורון, מזכיר ראשון וקונסול.

העתק: המחלקה למערב  
אירופה.

בא"ר תש"י  
באפריל 1950

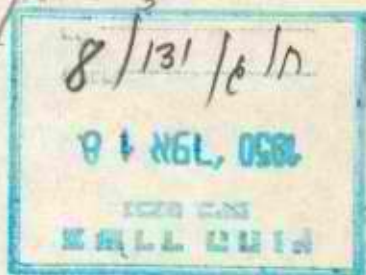
מס. 1165/732/3

בקרבי אחמול מר וידנפלד  
שיצא באותו יום בדרך האויר מקהיר.  
הוא מוסר כי לפני 10 ימים נאסרו שם  
25 כחורים יהודים יחד עם שליח שהגיע  
בשעתו מצרפת עם קבוצת העתונאים  
שהוזמנו ע"י מצרים. עם המאסר הודיעו  
למעובינים שהם נאסרים כאשמה קומוניזם,  
כעת הוחלפה האשמה כאשמה ציונות.

אם כי חקרתי את האיש, והאיש  
גם מוכר לי ככל זאת אינני בטוח  
בריוקן של ידיעותיו.

בכבוד רב

אריה אורון





[illegible]

and N. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682

1944: 1944 1944  
 1944.

0287-0291

1. Երբ քանի որ հարկեր  
 մեծ են, եւ քանի որ քանի  
 որ քանի որ քանի 02 մեծ են քանի որ  
 02 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի  
 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի  
 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի  
 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի  
 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի  
 քանի որ քանի որ քանի որ քանի

20 0' 1000' 20 00' 20 00' 20 00'  
 20 00' 20 00' 20 00' 20 00' 20 00'  
 20 00' 20 00' 20 00' 20 00' 20 00'

CCCP, PC

2000 2001

משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל:

אנא

מובא  
למטה

אל:

מחמק

מאת:

הערות:

נא

למטה

בו

בזמנו

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

למטה

הנני, הרהור ואם מעלה הם לענין הפליטה והצלה.

יבנה בזה את המבנה אשר את הנאמרים המכונים

1. מבנה ואם מעלה והפליטה יזו ילחמנו סעיף

לעומת. A.P.

2. הנאמרים המכונים של מניין המבנים "הא לעמנו".

16/2

מטה

חתימה

26/2/2008  
תאריך



SECRET

SECRET

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

נכתב בתאריך 14.2.1950

מכתב מס. 16739. תאריך 28.11.22

לכב' סמר סליטמן שגלו סופר של שרות ידיעות

אסוסיאטד פרס באיראן

בתשובה לשאלתך בקשר למדיניות מטעלת איראן ביחס  
לפליטים היהודים, מטעירים לך שמדיניות מטעלת איראן ביחס  
לפליטים היהודים שנכנסים לאיראן ורואים לעבור מאיראן  
למקומות אחרים (מדינות אחרות), המדיניות היא לפי עקרון  
של חברות איראן באו"ם. לכן כל הפליטים מכל הארצות  
ומכל עם, גזע ודת שיכנסו לאיראן בחסותה אין שום מניעה  
להכנסם ולעבור מאיראן לכל ארץ שברצונם.

חתום:

ראש ממשלת איראן - מוחמד סעד





PRESS ASSOCIATED LONDON

COLLECT VIA RADIO

01200 TEHERAN 13/2 IRANS PREMIER MOHAMMAD SAED HARAGHAI TODAY  
ANNOUNCED EXCLUSIVELY TO ASSOCIATED THAT IRAN WOULD MAINTAIN AN  
QUOTE OPEN DOOR UNQUOTE POLICY FOR ALL RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL REFUGEES  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS NATIONS 6000 SIXTHOUSAND YEAR OLD TRADITION OF  
TOLERATION STOP STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO AYE QUESTION CONCERNING IRAQI  
JEWS WHO HAVE BEEN FLEEING IRAQ IN AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE RESTRICTIVE LAWS  
NOW IN FORCE IN THAT COUNTRY PARAQUOTE IRANIAN POLICY REGARDING THOSE  
JEWS WHO WISH TO TAKE REFUGE IN IRAN AND WHO WISH TO GO TO OTHER PLACES  
FROM IRAN UNQUOTE PREMIER STATED REQUOTE IS BASED UPON IRANS OBLIGATIONS  
TO UNITED NATIONS STOP THEREFORE FOR REFUGEES OF ALL COUNTRIES NO REPEAT  
NO MATTER OF WHAT NATIONALITY COMMA RACE OR RELIGION THEY MAY BE COMMA  
THERE IS NO REPEAT NO HINDRANCE WHATSOEVER TO THEIR PASSING THROUGH IRAN  
TO ANY COUNTRY THEY WISH UNQUOTE

SHAMLOO

---

S. Shamloo  
Ritz Hotel  
13/2/50



הקריה, ו' באדר, תש"י  
23 בפברואר, 1950.

31046/24 H343/c/n

לכבוד  
מר א. רייס,  
הקונגרס היהודי העולמי,  
ת.ד. 1473,  
תל-אביב.

מר רייס הנכבד,

אני מאשר בתודה את קבלת שני מכתבין  
מ-17 ו-21 דנא וכן את העתק הספרק לשגריר התורכי  
בוויינגסטון וחשובתו והעתק הסכתב שנתקבל מלונדון  
בענין משפט היהודים הכלואים בסלאטיה.

שמחנו מאד לקרוא על שחרור שני השבויים  
בתורכיה.

ברצוני להעיר את תשומת לבך, כי במשרדנו  
לא נתקבל עד כה שום חומר הנוגע לפקדה הנ"ל כפי  
שכתוב בסכתבך מיום 17 בפברואר. נודה לך מאד  
אם תברר במשרדך אם אכן נשלח לבנו כזה ולמי הוא  
הופנה. כמו כן נשמח מאד אם תודיעני בדואר  
החוזר אם נעשה פרסום לענין זה באמריקה.

בכבוד רב,

3. V

ס. דינר

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

1990年，中国科学院、中国工程院两院院士大会在北京召开，这是中国历史上第一次两院院士大会。大会期间，中国科学院和中国工程院分别召开了院士大会，选举产生了新一届中国科学院和中国工程院的院士。这是中国历史上第一次两院院士大会，也是中国科学院和中国工程院历史上第一次院士大会。

17/01/2018 13:00



WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
ISRAELI EXECUTIVE

ידישער וועלט קאנגרעס  
לייטונג אין ישראל

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי  
הנהלה הישראלית

TEL-AVIV, 102, ALLENBY RD., TEL. 3754, P.O. B. 1473 • CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDCONGRESS-TELAVIV • כתבת טלגרפים • תל אביב, רחוב אלנבי 102, תל. 3754, ת.ד. 1473 •  
JERUSALEM, 1, BEN YEHUDA RD., TEL. 3289 • CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDCONGRESS JERUSALEM • כתבת טלגרפים • ירושלים, רחוב בן יהודה 1, תל. 3289 •

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE: מנהלת אמריקאית  
1834, BROADWAY NEW YORK 23, N. Y.  
EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE: מנהלת אירופאית  
33, NEW CAVENDISH ST. LONDON W. 1.  
78 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSÉES PARIS 8.

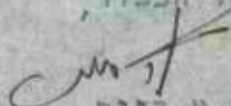
תל-אביב 21 בפברואר 1950.

לכ"ה  
מר דינר  
משרד החוץ  
הק"ה

א.נ.

בקשר למכתבנו מיום ה-17 לפברואר הננו מעבירים לך  
העתק התשובה של הציר הסורקי בוואשינגטון למברק הקונגרס. הננו  
גם מצרפים מכתב מלונדון בקשר עם זה.  
כמו כן הננו להודיעך כי בנו של הרב השבוי בסורקיה  
סגר לנו שני שבויים שוחררו.

בכל הכבוד,



מהנדס א. רביס.  
חבר ההנהלה הישראלית.



WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
 REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE

REBEL EX-LIVRE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE  
 IN THE FUTURE



C O P Y

TURKISH EMBASSY  
Washington, D.C.

186/57

February 7, 1950

Mr. Robert S. Marcus, Political Director  
World Jewish Congress  
1834 Broadway  
New York 6, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram dated February 6, 1950, I wish to inform you that judicial authority is exercised by independent tribunals in Turkey. If the defendants have new evidence bearing on the case they may introduce it in accordance with judicial procedure. Your telegram, however, has been transmitted to the Department concerned for information.

Very trully yours,

(Signed) Feridun C. Erkin  
Ambassador

COPY

February 11, 1935  
Washington, D.C.

February 7, 1935

Mr. Robert E. Herbert, Police Director  
New York City  
155 Broadway  
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram dated February 6, 1935, I wish to inform you that Federal authority is being exercised by independent agencies in New York. It has been determined that new evidence bearing on the case may be obtained in accordance with judicial procedure. Your telegram, however, has been transmitted to the Department concerned for information.

(Signed) E. A. Tamm  
Attorney General



C O P Y

World Jewish Congress,  
Political Department,  
London W.1.

14th February 1950

Mr. A. Reiss,  
World Jewish Congress,  
103 Allenby Road,  
Tel Aviv.

Dear Mr. Reiss,

We duly received your cable and subsequent letter dated February 6, about the two Jews sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Malatia (Turkey) on charges of having murdered a Jewish family.

I have duly made the necessary representations to the Turkish Ambassador in London, requested him to act as a matter of urgency by communicating our anxiety by telegraph to the Turkish Government and explaining the circumstances which accompany your letter, indicating the innocence of the two men.

I have been informed by our New York office that similar action was taken in Washington, and I can only hope that our intervention will have a successful result.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)  
A.L.Easterman

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
ISRAELI EXECUTIVE

ידישער וועלט קאנגרעס  
לייטונג אין ישראל

הקונגרס היהודי העולמי  
הנהלה הישראלית

TEL-AVIV, 103, ALLENBY RD., TEL. 2734, P.O. B. 1473 • CABLE ADDRESS WORLDJEWISH TELAVIV כתבה לסכרקים • 1473 ת.ד. 103  
JERUSALEM, 1, BEN YEHUDA RD., TEL. 2269 • CABLE ADDRESS WORLDJEWISH JERUSALEM כתבה לסכרקים • 2269 ת.ד. 1

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE (נהלת האמריקאית):  
1814, BROADWAY NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE (נהלת האירופית):  
55, NEW CAVENDISH ST. LONDON W. 1,  
78 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES PARIS 8.

חל-אביב 17 בפברואר 1950.



לכ  
מר דינר  
משרד החוץ  
הקריה

א.נ.

קבלנו את העתק המברק של הקונגרס בניו יורק לשגריר  
טורקיה באמריקה בעניין התערבותנו לסובח שני היהודים הכלואים  
במלטיה - טורקיה, שעלינו כתבנו לכם בשעה.

אנחנו מעבירים את העתק המברק לידיעתכם.

מכון רב  
מחודס אדיס  
חבר ההנהלה הישראלית

מצורף דף אחד.



WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]  
2. [Illegible]  
3. [Illegible]  
4. [Illegible]  
5. [Illegible]

Stamp: 1950 JUL 10  
[Illegible text]

6. [Illegible]  
7. [Illegible]  
8. [Illegible]  
9. [Illegible]  
10. [Illegible]

[Handwritten signature]

Bakirya, le janvier 1950

Fo/4/134/3/15022

Monsieur le Délégué,

Objet: Transfert des restes du Grand Rabbbin Shabtai  
Rabbath du Liban en Israël.

Je me permets de me référer à la correspondance échan-  
gée à ce sujet, à savoir votre lettre du 22 décembre 1949 et  
à celle du Directeur Générale de ce Ministère du 27 du même  
mois, et ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir ce qui suit:

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères étant disposé à  
s'occuper du transfert ci-dessus, il s'est mis en rapport a-  
vec les autres autorités compétentes en la matière, et a ap-  
pris qu'afin d'obtenir les permis nécessaires du Ministère de  
l'Hygiène et du Ministère de l'Immigration de l'État d'Israël,  
il y a lieu d'obtenir le certificat de décès des autorités de  
Beyrouth; de plus, il faudrait obtenir également certains  
renseignements personnels concernant le défunt, tels que son  
âge, la date du décès, etc... Il serait également souhaitable  
de savoir quels sont ses proches en Israël, afin qu'ils soient  
invités à l'enterrement.

En nous faisant parvenir le certificat de décès ainsi  
que tous les renseignements énumérés ci-dessus, nous vous serions  
obligés de nous faire savoir à l'avance - une dizaine de  
jours ou une semaine tout au moins auparavant - à quelle date vous  
desirez effectuer le transfert, afin que les autorités de  
Ras-el-Nakour soient informées en conséquence et puissent re-  
cevoir le cercueil. Nous présumons que la qualité du cercueil  
et tous les arrangements du transfert jusqu'à la frontière is-  
raélienne, répondront aux usages internationaux requis. Ainsi  
que nous le comprenons, la communauté de Beyrouth voudrait bien  
se charger des frais de transfert et tous les autres arrange-  
ments, et nous vous serions reconnaissants de bien vouloir nous  
le confirmer.

Nous vous remercions à l'avance de tous les efforts  
que vous avez bien voulu déployer à cette occasion, et, tout  
en espérant que cette affaire puisse être rapidement menée  
à bonne fin, nous vous prions de croire, Monsieur le Délégué,  
aux assurances de notre parfaite considération.

S. P.

S. Divo

Division du Moyen-Orient

Monsieur Jean F. Minier  
Délégué du Comité International  
de la Croix Rouge  
Délégation en Israël  
J. F. M.



For 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2



C O P Y

H.E. FERIDUN C. ERKIN AMBASSADOR OF TURKEY WASHINGTON

World Jewish Congress informed Appeal Court Malatia rendering judgment February 9th in case Rabbi Azor Aka Mizrachi and Joseph Kohen Turkish citizens of Orfa sentenced last year ten years imprisonment for alleged murder Jewish family 1947 stop According our information present defendants not guilty and actual perpetrators of crime have remained at liberty stop Trial evoking great anxiety Jewish communities abroad including this country sto Well aware traditions justice of Turkish Republic and familiar with splendid contributions your government work United Nations World Jewish Congress urges your Excellency inform your government immediately its anxiety fate two innocent defendants Malatia and worldwide interest in February 9th decision

ROBER S.MARCUS POLITICAL  
DIRECTOR

EXTRA 2



הקריה, כ"ח בחשוון תש"ו  
20 בנובמבר 1949.  
ח/ג/ו/31/8 / 6115

אל: אלי מלג, הסוכנות היהודית לא"י, פאריס,  
מאת: משרד החוץ, מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הנדון: פירוץ סר הנרי שוסטס.

הננו לאשר את קבלת מכתבך מיום 4  
בנובמבר 1949, והריבז מודים לך על כל  
הידיעות שמסרת לנו ביום ליהודי מצרים.

בברכה,

ח.י.פ.

ח.דפאל.

י"א, י"ב

AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

ההנהלה באירופה

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE EN EUROPE

135, AVENUE DE WAGRAM

PARIS (17<sup>e</sup>)

TÉL. WAG. 40-13, 40-14  
40-15, 40-16

ADR. TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE  
JEVAGENCY-PARIS

המחלקה לענייני היהודים  
במזרח התיכון.

PARIS

פריז 4 לנובמבר 1949

<p>משרד החוץ נכנס ביום 31 ה'תש"ט 1949 11 14 תיק 8/135/א/א</p>
---

לכבוד

משרד החוץ

ה ק ר י ה.

א.נ.

אנו מחבדים להביא לידיעתכם שבמשך המחצית השנייה של  
 חדש אוקטובר 1949, סייר מר הנרי שוסטס (Henry Hostes) <sup>13/10</sup>, עתונאי  
 אמריקאי, כדי לחקור את מצב היהודים במצרים.  
 הוא נחקבל לראיון על ידי הוד מעלתו סאלח אל-דין ביי  
 פדל Salah Al-Din Bey Badel, מנהל משרד העתונות של  
 מיניסטריון החוץ המצרי. מר הנרי שוסטס הביע את רצונו להפגש  
 עם הרב הראשי במצרים.  
 כתוצאה מבקורו, הגיע למסקנה שמצב היהודים במצרים הוסב,  
 בנגוד למצב בעיראק ובסוריה.  
 מר שוסטס עזב את מצרים בדרכו לקפריסין, על מנת לצאת משם  
 לישראל.

בכבוד רב,

אלי פלג.

ה/נחיה יצחק (אקדמי)  
 מאת המזכיר הכללי  
 וקמלה הגורית קמלה

2.11



DIRECTOR GENERAL  
JERUSALEM

1948

1948



1948

1948

1948

1948

1948

1948

7/10/8

4920

1564 / 1370 / 1/1/8

8/131

מנהל המחלקה לארצות מערב אירופה.

מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הציון: ריכוז בוש.

מכתבו של קונסול ישראל  
באירן.

הנ"ל אינו מוכר לנו. מכתבו אינו  
עושה רושם טוב אך כמה מן העובדות המובאות בו  
קריכות לאמת. מפי עולי סורים ממצאיים בארץ  
שומעים שמר הסוין (הנזכר במכתבו של בוש) אמנם  
מנצל את מצב הקניינים לסוכתו ודקבל מן העולים  
כסף עבור הבטחת עבודה וסיוע בארץ בהשקעתו.  
יש להזהר את השופט לב הזובעים בשאלה להחזרת  
הנ"ל אך ספק אם טוב להעמיד פניו אדם כנגדו מאחר  
שכבר נוצר פגע מ-הן בינו לכ"ן השלטונות  
המצאיים.

מאזני

בדאי כמו"כ לשאול חרזה דעחו של  
משה א'רכינסקי מ"המוסד לעליה" המכיר היבדים  
מקורב.

י. י. י. י.

חד/עמ



1910

1910

1910

1910

18/10

מבטל החלוקה לשירות פקדונות.

החלוקה הסדורה החדשה.

הצוון הימנעתי.

כחבר של קונסול ישראל  
בירי.

הצ"ל אינו מוכר לנו. כחבר אינו  
עושה רושם טוב אך כשהוא מן העובדים המוכשרים בד  
קרבנות לאמת. מסי קולי פזרים הנכבדים במרץ  
שומעים שכן סמוך (הנזכר בהתאמה של בוס) אמנם  
הבאזל את מרב העניינים לסדורו וקבל מן העולים  
בסך עבוד המנהל עמדתו וסדור בארץ בהמשכו.  
יש להעביר את השמחה לך הנובעת כשאלה להחזקת  
הצ"ל אך טמך את טוב להעמיד עוד אדם כנבדו מהחז  
שכבר בוצע בגב - קיין בינו לבין השלטונות  
המבירים.

18/10

כדאי כמו"ס לשלול מזה דעתו של  
משה צ'רבינסקי מ"המסור לעליה" המכיר העברים  
מקורב.

10/10

חז/קט



1810

—

1810

1810



CONGRÈS JUIF MONDIAL

CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

1834 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.  
CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDGRESS NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 7-2917

New York, September 6, 1949.

ALGIERS  
11 Rue Bab-el-Oued

ATHENS  
1 Ipitl St.

BELGRADE  
Ulica 7. Jula, No. 71

BERGEN - BELSEN  
Central Jewish Com.

BOMBAY  
Hague Bldg.-Sprott Rd.

BRUSSELS  
109 Rue de la Source

BUCHAREST  
Popa Rusu 30

BUDAPEST V  
Wekerle Sandor Utca 7

BUENOS AIRES  
Corrientes 2024-9c

GENEVA  
37 Quai Wilson

LONDON W1  
55 New Cavendish St.

MELBOURNE CI  
325 Collins St.

MEXICO CITY  
Calle de Cuba 81

MONTEVIDEO  
1180 Calle Andes

MONTREAL  
2025 University St.

MUNICH  
Central Jewish Com.  
Siebert Str. 3

PARIS VIII  
78 Av. des Ch. Elysees

PRAGUE V  
Maislova 15

RIO DE JANEIRO  
Rua Rosario 77

ROME  
Lungotevere Sanzio 9

SANTIAGO  
Serrano 202

SHANGHAI  
102 Tenant de la Tour

SOFIA  
Rue Batcho Kiro 23

STOCKHOLM  
Grev Magnigatan 11

TEL AVIV  
3 Har Sinai Street

VIENNA I  
Seitenstettengasse 4

WARSAW  
Ul. Sienna 60

Mr. Moshe Sharett  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Government of Israel  
Hakiryah.  
Tel Aviv. Israel.



Dear Mr. Sharett:

I am sure that your Ministry has exact and full information about the situation in Egypt but I consider it my duty to add to this information and I am therefore enclosing a note about a conversation I had with an Egyptian Jew.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. I. Schwarzbart  
Head, Organization Dept.

ISnk

Encl.



[illegible]

New York, September 6, 1949.

1800-1801

information I had with me. I had a copy of the information and I am therefore enclosing a note about a copy of the information in the report but I cannot at my desk to add to it. I am sure that your Ministry has access to this information.

Sincerely yours,

Head, Green; Alton West.  
Dr. I. Schuyler.

16:21

1968

משרד העליה.

משרד החוץ, מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

י"ב באילול תש"ט  
4 בספטמבר 1949

28626 / 8 / 1250 / 1 / ח

8/13/3

הצדקה: פשיטה חופית בים.

בקשר עם הפחיתות ביום 1  
בספטמבר 1949 מס. 8063/ב/119, חובר  
לחודש יקום שאיש בשם חוסין חוץ מזרח  
הגיע ארצה לפני כחודשיים האחרונים  
ועד עכשיו חוסין. לפי המידע הוא  
נמצא כחודש במחנה העולים.

בהודעה,

ח. ח.

ח. רמל

ח/ד קא



משרד העליות.

משרד הדואר, מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

י"ב בחשוון תש"ט  
4 בספטמבר 1949

משרד המזרח התיכון.

בקרר עם מנהלכם ביום 1  
בספטמבר 1949 מ.מ. 110/ב/0003, חננו  
לחודשיכם שמיט עם חומיק כחך מגידה  
חג"ע ארזה לפני כסכר"ים באמצעות  
וקרם מביחם חננו. למי במסדור חננו  
כסמא באחר במסדור העול"ט.

בברכה,

ג.נ.א

ח. רמזל

ח/ח

מדינת ישראל

משרד הפנים

1949-8-1

מחלקת מזרח אירופה, משרד החוץ

אל:

מספר

תיק

משרד העליה, הקריה.

מאת:

3 אלול תש"ס

תאריך:

1.9.49

119/כ/8063

מס.

הנדון: משפחת תופיק כהן

מסמכים: ח/ג/1350/3/20839

אנו שבים לחוכן מכתכם מיום 7.7.49  
בנדון ומעבירים לכם בזה העתק פנייתנו אל  
מר פלמון מיום 14.7.49, שבגלל אי הבנה לא  
נשלח אליכם בזמנו - ואתכם הסליחה.

עלינו להעיר כי על פנייתנו סרם  
נחקבלה חשובה.

מחלקת רשיונות עליה.



OFFICE REPORT

RE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DATE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BY: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REFERENCE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DESCRIPTION: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DETAILS: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CONCLUSION: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMARKS: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SIGNATURE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DATE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PLACE: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMARKS: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



מר פלמון, משרד ראש הממשלה,

ר. קימל, משרד העליה

ל' חמוז חש"ט  
17.7.49  
9/655 ב/1194

לפי בקשתו של מר י.נ.שי, המנהל הכללי של משרדנו, אני  
כוחה אליך בענין כדלקמן:

קבלנו מכח דחוף מאד מאד אחד בשם טופיק כהן  
הנמצא כעת בבירות, ואשר כחובתו היא:

WADI ABOU TAMIL, Sikette al Fouaniée, Beiruth

האיש אומר שהוא נחין איראני וכי ברעה הממשלה הלבנונית  
לגרשו מהלבנון לאיראן ביחד עם בני משפחתו (אשה ושני ילדים).

משרד העליה מוכן להרשות את כניסתם של האנשים לארץ.

האם יכול אהה לעשות דבר מה עם שלטונות הלבנון

בענין זה ?

ר. קימל,

נ.ב.,

במכתבו רומז מר כהן, כי אף מי שהוא מהממשלה הלבנונית  
הודיע לו שחשבו העברתו לארץ באם חבוא על כך חביעה  
מצד ממשלת ישראל דרך אנשי אום.



11/10/20  
11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

11/10/20

131

סודי

131

הקריה, כ"ט באב תש"ט  
24 באוגוסט 1949

לכבוד  
ד"ר י. וינשטיין,  
מחלקת העליה,  
הסוכנות היהודית,  
ירושלים.

א.ב.

הנדון: דו"ח על מצב העליה במצרים.  
מכתב מס. 2491/71/7/2471  
מיום 28 ביולי 1949.

הנבו לאשר בחודה קבלת הדו"ח. כאשר להכנו  
הנבו להעיר שכינתים הודיע לנו קונסול ישראל ברומה מפי  
מר צדיקוב כי 50 העצורים שהיו כלואים באל-סור הוחזרו  
למחנה רכז בקהיר וכי ממשלת מצרים מאפשרת למעשה את  
היציאה לכל מי שמשיג אשרה, אך אין היא מרשה להוציא  
רכוש. לפי עדות הנ"ל מסיעת ממשלת איטליה בידנו בעניין.

הקונסול הישראלי בפריס שוחח עם סגן מנהל  
מחלקת האשרות במשרד החוץ הצרפתי. האחרון מסר כי הקונסולים  
הצרפתים מאשרים כ-50 אשרות לחודש ואם יגדל הלחץ הם נוסים  
להגדיל את המספר.

בכבוד רב,

ח. יפה

ה. רפאל

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

ח/רעא



1947

1947  
1947

1947  
1947  
1947  
1947

1947

1947  
1947  
1947

1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947

1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947  
1947

1947

1947

1947

1947

1947

סודי

הקריה, כ"ט באב תש"ט  
24 באוגוסט 1949

לכבוד  
ד"ר י. וינשטיין,  
מחלקה לעליה,  
הסוכנות היהודית,  
ירושלים.

א.ב.

הנדון: דו"ח על מצב העליה במצרים.  
מכתב מס. 2471/71/7/2491  
מיום 28 ביולי 1949.

הננו לאשר בתורה קבלת הדו"ח. באשר לתכנון  
הננו להעיר שמינחיים חודיע לבו קונסול ישראל ברוסיה מפי  
מר צדיקוב כי 50 העצורים שהיו כלואים באל-סור הוחזרו  
למחנה רכוז בקהיר וכי ממשלת מצרים מאפשרת למעשה את  
היציאה לכל מי שמשיג אשרה, אך אין היא מושה להוציא  
רכוש. לפי עדות הנ"ל מסיעת ממשלה איטליה בידנו בעניין.

הקונסול הישראלי במדיט שוחח עם סגן מנהל  
מחלקת האשרות במשרד החוץ הצרפתי. האחרון מסר כי הקונסולים  
הצרפתים מאשרים כ-50 אשרות לחודש ואם יגדל הלחץ הם נוטים  
להגדיל את המספר.

לכבוד רב,

א.ב.

ח. רפאל

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

ח/קא



1609/4/1/ק

הקוסוליה באטליה

רומא, באנוסט 1949.

8/135/א

לכבוד  
המחלקה למזרח התיכון  
משרד החוץ,  
ה ק ר י ה.

העמק: המחלקה למערב אירופה.

הנדון: יהודי מצרים.

א.נ.

זה עתה הגיע מקהיר לרומא מר חיים צריקוב, בלווי רעייתו, שהיה כלוא שם, מאז ראשית פלישת צבאות מצרים. מר צריקוב הובא בשושהאות עד לאוירון, בו הוא המריא ממצרים.

בשעתו נעשה מצדנו טפול מיוחד במשרד החוץ האיטלקי להשגת אשרות כניסה עבור משפחות צריקוב ווייסמן, שני עסקנים ידועים וגם אזרחים ישראלים, וניתנו על כך הוראות מיוחדות לקונסול האיטלקי בקהיר.

כידוע לכם, פועל זה זמן ניכר ההסכם בינינו לבין משרד החוץ האיטלקי על מתן אשרות כניסה לקבוצות עולים במצרים, לפי רשימות מוגשות. עולים אלה מקבלים אשרות כניסה ממש לאיטליה, הן התחייבות פנימית שלנו לגבי משרד החוץ האיטלקי, שאנשים אלה ישאו באטליה לא יותר מעשרה ימים ויצאו מכאן לישראל. מאות אנשים יצאו בדרך זו ממצרים והמשיכו לארץ. זה נותן, כמובן, יסוד להנחה, שהמצרים אינם מכבידים על היציאה של היהודים, אמנם במידה שהם נוטשים את רכושם.

קשיי יתר היו בקשר לעצורים כמתננות הריכוז. ובזמן האחרון גם בשטח זה הורגשה הקלה והתחילו להרשות את צאתם של העצורים, לפי אותם הסידורים. אולם ביחס לצורים הבקורת היא חמורה ביותר והאיש מובא ישר לאניה או לאוירון ואין באפשרותו כלל לדאוג לחסול רכושו, באיזה אופן שהוא.

מר צריקוב מסביר, שישנם כ-300 עצורים שאין ביכולתם לצאת את מצרים, על אף הרשות שניתנה להם-מותנית, אמנם, בנטישה מחלטת של הרכוש מבלי שתנתן להם שהות של חופש לזמן מסוים להסדיר את עניניהם



In conclusion it has to be said that my guest was amazed to learn that Congress did do something in defense of the Jews in Egypt and that only due to prevailing conditions, Congress suspended its previous contacts with the Jewish communities.

Finally, we agreed as to how my guest would try to keep the WJC informed about further developments and about any need for help, once he returns to Egypt, which he expects to do shortly after a visit to two other countries, one in the Western Hemisphere and one in Europe. In this connection, I also informed my visitor about the activities of our Israeli Branch and their special concern about the fate of the Jews in Egypt. I gave him the addresses of Dr. Kubowitzki and Dr. Tartakower, should there be any possibility of contact with Israel.

My guest further promised me that upon his return he would, in an appropriate way and in an appropriate circle, give some information about our conversation and about the activities of the WJC.

\*\*\*\*\*

Prior to our conversation I ascertained from the friend who introduced us that my visitor was a reliable person, a big merchant of the best reputation and entirely trustworthy.

I gave my visitor a batch of material about the World Jewish Congress. He really seemed to be satisfied - and not only for the sake of courtesy - at having had this exchange of views about the situation of Jews in Egypt. He himself told me that he intends, in the not too distant future, to move to Israel and he asked the WJC not to forget about the fate of the Jews - the good Jews - of Egypt.

The name of my visitor and his address in Egypt is, of course, known to me.

IS:mk



2. In his opinion, the advisability of an intervention before the elections which are likely to take place in November of this year, is questionable. The Wafd Party is not anti-Semitic. They rather favor the Jews while the Nationalist Party is against the Jews. The King is very unpopular. Agreement or peace with Israel would certainly result in an easing of the situation of the Jews in Egypt. My guest did not think that, in case of war, Egypt would now be better equipped than it was a year ago.

3. As to the change in the basic conditions of Jewish life there, the gentleman said that he does not think that the Government is anxious to get rid of the Jews in Egypt, but a basic change in the situation can be expected in case of an election victory of the Wafd Party which has now joined the cabinet and has four members in a provisional coalition government. To my question, the visitor replied that the visit of an influential man, wellknown in Jewish life and well-connected with the American Government could be of great help to the Jews but that under the present circumstances it could hardly be expected that a Zionist with the above qualifications would be admitted to the country.

4. I then went into the question of Jewish youth. My guest said that Jewish youth was showing a growing interest in Israel and the fate of the Jews. Due to the history of the Jews in Egypt, there is a certain amount of assimilation, but it is not true that they are indifferent to Jewish problems. When asked whether there is a segment of the Jewish population which holds the view that Zionism is to be blamed for the present tension between the Egyptians and the Jews, he remarked that there were a few people who thought along these lines but that they were the exception. In his opinion, Congress should do everything possible to take the Jews out of Egypt. At present there are great difficulties. They are not allowed to take their property with them, even not the money which they get by selling their possessions. This is, of course, a great obstacle and the intervention should center on this problem.

5. Asked about the role of Jewish womanhood, my visitor said that Jewish women keep rather aloof from Jewish life but that this does not imply that they are bad Jewesses or uninterested in Jewish problems. It is just the custom in oriental countries.

6. Then, I showed my guest the map of North Africa marking the countries where the WJC has its affiliates and he noted all these Jewish yishuvim in the Moslem countries which are affiliated with us. He felt sure that, conditions permitting, the Jews in Egypt will join the Congress, too, and he hoped that it would be before long. I then informed my guest at length about what the WJC did especially in regard to Egypt in its contacts with that country up till 1948, especially immediately after the riots following the proclamation of the Jewish State and in connection with the immediate invasion of Israel by Egypt.

7. I went with my guest through the list of persons prominent in the Jewish communities in Alexandria, Cairo and Heliopolis and asked about everybody's fate. My guest gladly gave me the information and was especially able to do so about the people of Alexandria, his domicile. It showed that almost none of the leading personages are interned. He considered as incorrect the information we had here in the Organization Department about the negative attitude of Mr. Salvatore Salama toward Zionism and Jewish renaissance. He said that Mr. Salama had over 5 million pounds and is one of the richest Jews in Egypt. I also spoke with my guest about Mr. Castro with whom the Organization Department was in contact previously. My visitor made a strict distinction between the Sephardic and the Ashkenasic communities.



From: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT  
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
Dr. I. Schwarzbart

September 1, 1949.

*Mr. King, Hovet  
for Mr. J. J. J. J.*

NOTE about a conversation with a visitor  
from Alexandria, Egypt, at Congress Offices.

The gentleman, a member of the Executive of the Jewish Community in Alexandria, was introduced to me by a close friend of his. We had a conversation lasting about an hour and a half. Below, is the gist of the information he gave me.

My visitor told me that the number of 62,000 Jews in Egypt given in the Brochure "Jews in Moslem Countries" is not quite correct. There are 70,000 Jews in Egypt; of them 25-30,000 live in Alexandria and 30-35,000 in Cairo, and the remainder in a few other places.

It is not true that the Jews in Egypt are, to a considerable extent, anti-Zionists. In his opinion, at least 3/4 of them are anxious to leave the country and go to Israel. About 500 Jews have been interned. These are mostly young people who are accused of being communists. This is the usual way of formulating the accusation. To my question, he replied that there are also Catholics and Mohammedans who are interned for the same reason but not in such large numbers. Among those who are still interned is Mr. Rubin, the editor of the only Jewish paper, Tribune Juive. He is held because of his ardent support for Israel and Zionism. Despite all obstacles, Jews manage to leave Egypt and go to Israel but not in any great numbers, and they are compelled to do it via France. The two sons of my guest have already left the country and they are not allowed to come back any more. To my question whether the families of those clandestine emigrants are faced with reprisals affecting their own freedom and property, the gentleman replied "no", "there are no reprisals of this kind." There are some sections of the Mohammedan population which are secretly supporting the Jews. Jewish property is no longer confiscated and what was confiscated, has now been restored to the owners. During the war between Egypt and Israel, the Egyptian population was left without any information about the real developments of the campaign and so were the Jews, but it should be mentioned here that there was, from the very beginning a certain kind of Jewish underground movement of young people which, under the greatest dangers and difficulties, published a fortnightly of eight pages giving all the information about the real happenings on the front. This, of course, was a very valuable source of information for the Jews in Egypt.

Egyptian Jewry is faced with the following problems:

1. The release of the internees.
2. The change of the basic conditions of life, since the Jewish population lives with a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty as to the future.

To my respective questions, my visitor replied as follows:

1. The most influential foreign power is, beyond any doubt, the Government of the United States. The Americans are liked if only by dint of the Egyptians' hatred of the British. Intervention with the Egyptian Ambassador or the State Department in order to achieve the release of the internees is desirable, but before his departure from Egypt, my guest consulted his friends and was advised neither to seek nor to oppose any such intervention.



Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN

The first part of the history of the Indian is the story of the discovery of the continent. In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a westward route to the Indies. He landed on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas, and then sailed on to the mainland of Central America. He was the first European to set foot on the continent of North America.

The second part of the history of the Indian is the story of the early exploration and settlement of the continent. In the early 16th century, Spanish explorers and settlers began to arrive in large numbers. They established colonies in the Caribbean, Central America, and the northern part of the continent. The Spanish were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the United States, at St. Augustine in 1565.

The third part of the history of the Indian is the story of the early exploration and settlement of the continent. In the early 16th century, Spanish explorers and settlers began to arrive in large numbers. They established colonies in the Caribbean, Central America, and the northern part of the continent. The Spanish were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the United States, at St. Augustine in 1565.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN

The fourth part of the history of the Indian is the story of the early exploration and settlement of the continent. In the early 16th century, Spanish explorers and settlers began to arrive in large numbers. They established colonies in the Caribbean, Central America, and the northern part of the continent. The Spanish were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the United States, at St. Augustine in 1565.

The fifth part of the history of the Indian is the story of the early exploration and settlement of the continent. In the early 16th century, Spanish explorers and settlers began to arrive in large numbers. They established colonies in the Caribbean, Central America, and the northern part of the continent. The Spanish were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the United States, at St. Augustine in 1565.



# הקונגרס היהודי העולמי - יידישער וועלט קאנגרעס - WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

## ISRAEL EXECUTIVE:

JERUSALEM OFFICE: 1, BEN-YEHUDA ROAD  
TEL. 2889

TEL-AVIV OFFICE: 103, ALLENBY STREET  
TEL. 3734 P.O.B. 1473

CABLE ADDRESS: JERUSALEM  
TEL-AVIV WORLDGROSS

## ההנהלה הישראלית:

משרד בירושלים: רחוב בן-יהודה 1  
מל. 2889

משרד בתל-אביב: רחוב אלנבי 103  
מל. 3734 ח.ד. 1473

כתובת למברקים: ירושלים  
תל-אביב

## AMERICAN EXECUTIVE: ההנהלה האמריקאית:

NEW YORK: 23, N. Y., 1834 BROADWAY

CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDGROSS  
TEL. CIRCLE 7-2917

## EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE: ההנהלה האירופית:

LONDON: 55 NEW CAVENDISH ST., W. 1.

CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDGROSS

PARIS: 78 AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 8e

CABLE ADDRESS: WORLDGROSS

תל-אביב, 31 ימאי 1949.  
מס. 372. ל.ב.מב.

לכבוד: משרד החוץ.  
מנהל מחלקת מזרח-התיכון, הקריה.  
מאת: הקונגרס היהודי העולמי.  
ההנהלה הישראלית.  
הנדון: מצב יהודי מצרים.

מר ששון הנכבד,

ממשרד הקונגרס היהודי העולמי באיטליה קבלנו דין וחשבון  
על מצב יהודי מצרים.

העתק הדין וחשבון אנו מצרפים למכתבנו זה.

הידיעות נחקבלו בערך ב-20 ימאי ממקורות מוסמכים.  
נכיר לכם רב תודות באם תודיעו לנו על פעולתכם בשטח זה.

בכבוד רב,

ל.ב.בנסטין.

מנהל המשרד הארצי.

צרוף: דין וחשבון שלשה דפים.









EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT ON THE JEWISH  
SITUATION IN EGYPT FROM THE WAR IN  
ISRAEL UNTIL TODAY

".....This is not the place nor do we want to report anew about violence, robbery and murder committed during the summer 1948 until the first news, non-official but certain, about the Arab defeat in Palestine. We know that the entire European population lived weeks of anxiety and terror, while no consulate or embassy cared to protest against acts of violence, evictions which had to take place within 48 hours. Only the French authorities in Cairo and Alexandria, after the murder of the Frenchman Caillard (boxing coach preparing the Egyptian team for the Olympic Games in London) showed a reaction and dared to refuse French visas to Egyptian nationals.

We wish to limit our report strictly to the situation as it is today. The fact is that many Jews are still detained in concentration camps and seizures and evictions continue, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities. The lot of the internees has not had any improvement, the requested interrogations did not take place, their letters got no reply, and no trial has ever started. Therefore, those who remain in the camps have no chance nor have they any hope to defend themselves, and those who have been released have only been liberated if they asked to be repatriated to the countries of their origin, have pledged themselves never to return to Egypt and, as if this had not been enough, have signed a paper in which they declared that they would never return, not even as tourists. In the majority of cases this was tantamount to grave moral and financial losses. Neither the Egyptian authorities nor the consulates have ever told them the reason for their internment which in most cases lasted more than five months under deploring sanitary and moral conditions. On the other hand, these people whom we have to consider as expelled had, before they left the land in which the majority have been born and bred, had exactly two hours time to settle their financial and family affairs, and also in these cases it is not difficult to imagine what anguish and material sacrifices accompanied these expulsions.

During last summer, when evictions reached the number of twenty or thirty per week, particularly in Cairo, the Jewish families had to sell their furniture in 48 hours at cut rate prices, or, who had the money paid enormous sums for another apartment into which he could move only if it was outside a radius of one Km of the places King Farouk lives in or goes to. The poor could do nothing but to ask friends or relatives to shelter them and thus creating difficult situations and hardship. Nevertheless, those families who have been spared by the internments, consider themselves lucky.



For a long period, family visits to the camps were banned. Later on, a monthly visit of one quarter of an hour was granted but only conversation in Arabic was permitted and this in the presence of the guards. Riots broke out a number of times and a hunger strike was staged in the camps. The improvements requested were family visits, better food, anti-typhus shots, the right to consult a European doctor, supply of disinfectants, free correspondence and the transfer from the camps of individuals considered dangerous for the personal safety of the internees and for their relations with the camp authorities. Some of these concessions could be secured after many interventions, and certain sick internees were allowed to continue treatment in a hospital, under guard, of course. The only question in which the Egyptian authorities showed themselves less intransigent was that of the expulsions. For an example we cite one from Alexandria of a group of eight Italians, of whom only three were Jews, five were liberated and pledged themselves to return to Italy, two are still interned (one a Gentile Italian woman and a Tripolitanian who is an Italian subject).

The internments were made without any regard and, we repeat, without any explanation or pretext, almost always on the basis of anonymous letters. Ridiculous errors as to identity have been committed, but those arrested by error have not been released, but the authorities have subsequently accused them of the charges originally directed against somebody else. Many families have been deprived of their supporter, since under the actual regime of terror, anybody arrested gets immediately also fired and the families find themselves isolated and in misery.

The more serious charges against the Egyptian Government are:

1. To have released exclusively those internees who accepted to undertake to leave Egypt for ever, and among these cases are a number where internment of innocent is certain to have been ordered as a means to force them to leave the country. For internees of Egyptian nationality be they Jews or non-Jews, this solution too, is impossible.
2. No trial has nor will take place. We know positively that, apart from some well-known Zionists, in many personal files there are no proofs of any Zionist activity or of any other activity which the Egyptian Government could base a charge on. We also know that there are internees whose dossier is completely empty, while in other cases its contents are falsified. We also know that a vast network of corruption is at work in every single case, and this is not only for internees, but also for Jews who are still free, but who feel themselves threatened. All cases are classified according to the wealth of the people concerned. The richer a Jew is, be he interned or free, the bigger is the hope that he will go free some day, or that he will avoid internment at all. The martial law is being maintained in order to create the atmosphere necessary to justify the measures taken in contrast with the rights every citizen should enjoy. It is also being maintained to find a pretext for the maintenance of an enormous police organization which is necessary for an unpopular government and a hated king to stay in power after the crushing defeat and the still greater scandal represented by the mass of Arab refugees from Palestine, a situation for which the



government and king are fully responsible. The anti-Semitic movements which accompanies that of anti-European in general, are the usual systems to which a government resorts in order to justify the war of yesterday and defeat of today.

The point on which we insist in this report is that we be granted the opportunity of being read by the World Jewish Congress, and that the Egyptian internees see that they are not abandoned. As for the foreign Jews, their consular authorities have shown an attitude which we can but term indifference and cowardice. We ardently hope that the World Jewish Congress will speak up in order to ask, in the first place the Egyptian Government, why, after the cessation of hostilities, the completely illegal and arbitrary internment of Egyptian and foreign Jews still lasts, and also to ask the European powers what their diplomatic representations in Egypt did in order to safeguard the rights of their citizens.

This we ask in the name of justice, in favour of personal security and social progress for which all peaceful and civilized people strive, and in order that the monstrosity of political and religious persecution may cease to blot the names of the nations that commit it and of those, which, through indifference or ignorance become their complices. Before the judgment of History they too, will not be less guilty.



משרד החק  
מחלקת הסדר והתיכונ

11 יולי 1949  
14933  
ח/א/143/8

א"ת משרד החק  
מחלקת הסדר והתיכונ  
(פקידה)

א.י.

הכרזת אי-אמנה מעברית:

בזה הכריז משרד החק  
אשר איש איש לא יאמין ולא יאמנה: ואלה יאמנו  
החוקים מעברית. שם איש כחל בצמחיו, ואלה חזקה  
בדבריו והוא יאמין. פנינה ונאמן, ואשר איש לא  
במקום הציב הפסל נעלם קרובה ואף בקהילת ויחז  
אשר לא פורסא אמנה כחל. בהחלטת 2022-143-  
סדר, מקום עליה המעלה, ואלה עם ספרותם אמנו  
אשר לא.

קשרי מערכת קבלת מאמ, בוקר בוקר  
ואשרה. מעשה קשה, בזמן פורסם, והיא חולה.  
היא נעלמה ואלה בקהילת סדר.

אשר. אברהם איזה צופה נאמן  
במקום, והוא יאמין, ואשר יאמין שמהם  
אשר בקהילת. הן - אשר לא יאמין איש  
אשר לא צופה מעשה בצמחיו אברהם.

הוא אברהם אברהם אברהם  
אשר לא יאמין שמהם אברהם אברהם אברהם

א.י.ו. ודען פערעל אלס נקליו רעיס קעגן מסור  
א הארץ וכוון עטלעך זאלען שווער 2/אחיה  
ואר. יאנו עיסקא אקדדי וכוונ כן ארעל אר  
אוי א טעלעמא אלס כן נעב אפולא.  
אני עקיה עקרוס אקל איזע ידועה  
מסור.

במסד וברנין האפא

יהודה פונק  
עגל ארעל!

חנה 7/4/49

פערעל  
והאפא פונק  
כה זיגט  
חנה

נ.2. כתור הורה היא Rachel Barrowi

כה מוקטב 2  
פוטל-ס'9  
היה 270 ס' 717



משרד החוץ

הקריה, ג' בסיון תש"ט  
31 במאי 1949

לכבוד  
הכרית הקולמית של בעירי החלוצ  
והפועל המזרחי,  
ח.ד. 431,  
חל-אביב.

א.ג.

הנדון: מעצרים במצרים.

הנבו לאשר את מכתבכם מיום  
24 במאי 1949, מס. 6419.

אנו מיעצים לכם להביא את  
ענין העצורים גם במני לשכת הקשר עם הצלב  
האדום הכין-לאומי ברחוב שינקין 45, חל-  
אביב.

בכבוד רב,

1-1

ה. רפאל

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

ח/קא

Monsieur Eug. Weill  
Secrétaire Général de L'Alliance Israélite Universelle  
45, rue la Bruyère  
Paris (IXe)  
-----

Hakirya, 31,5,1949.

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 24 Mai 1949 dont le contenu a eu toute mon attention.

Je me permets tout d'abord de vous assurer que, contrairement à ce que vous supposez, nos Services n'ont jamais dissuadé le Joint d'intervenir en faveur des Juifs d'Egypte et qu'au contraire, nos efforts tendent à venir en aide à tous les Juifs de la Diaspora sans aucune exception.

Je communique en tout cas votre lettre au département compétent avec prière d'intervenir énergiquement pour attirer l'attention du Joint sur la détérioration de la situation en Egypte; je ne manquerai pas de vous tenir au courant du suivi.

Entretemps je vous serai très obligé de me faire avoir un bref rapport sur la situation actuelle, ce qui me permettrait d'appuyer encore davantage sur la nécessité d'une intervention rapide.

Je communique enfin votre adresse à notre bureau de distribution afin que vous receviez les divers bulletins destinés aux organisations internationales.

Veuillez croire, cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Itzhak Benyacov  
Département d'Egypte

IB/ FK



הברית העולמית של צעירי החלוץ והפועל-המזרחי  
THE WORLD UNION OF THE ZEIREI, HECHALUTZ & THE HAPOEL-HAMIZRAHI

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION

הנהלה ראשית

TEL-AVIV

תל אביב

108, Achad Ha'am Street

רחוב אחד העם 108

P. O. B. 431, TEL. 4474-5

ת.ד. 431, טלפון 4474-5

בית יום כ"ג אייר, תש"ט.

24.5.1949

טס 6419

מר:הה

לכבוד

המחלקה למזרח התיכון,  
משרד החוץ,  
הקריה,  
כאן.

א.ב.,

הגיעו אלינו ידיעות על  
מעצרים של חברינו הפעילים במצרים:

מרדכי וידסיס - Marcel Ouidsis  
הנמצא במעצר ב"הליופוליס",  
ע"י קהיר

ואלי דנק - Elie Douek  
העצור ב"אל-טור" בחצי האי סיני.

מצבם קשה מאוד, והיחס כלפיהם אכזרי  
למדי, בפרט כלפי הח' אליהו דניק.

נבקשכם לרשום את שמות החברים  
לפניכם ובשעת הכשר לדאוג לשפור  
מצבם הקשה ולשחרורם.

בכבוד רב  
יו"ר ננדק  
אריה הנדלר.



11/11/49

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

THAT the said Bill be read a second time  
AND THAT the said Bill be read a third time  
AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments  
AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

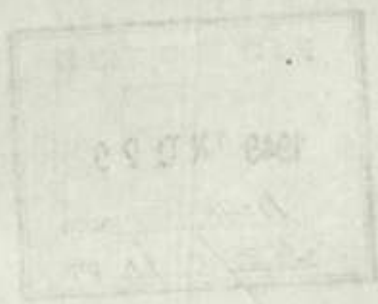
AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments

AND THAT the said Bill do pass with amendments





8 / 131 / 613  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Middle East Division  
-----

21.4.49.

List of Jewish sequestered property in Egypt

Société d'Avances Commerciales  
Société Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte.  
J.H. Perez & Co.  
J.H. Perez  
Levi Perez  
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Frères  
Alfred Lichtenthal  
(Progrès Egyptien, 11.7.48)

Chamla frères (large Jewish Department Stores)  
(P.E., 12.7.48)

Marcel Messiqua (Alexandria)  
Jacques Abdu Shamla (Tanta)  
Aslan Barukh "  
Elie Salim Nassi (Mehalla al Kobra)  
(Ahram, 9.8.48)

Henri Curiel  
Hezechiél Ibrahim Matalon  
(Bourse Egyptienne, 13.8.48)

Société Industrielle du Moyen Orient  
Rahmin David (Pt. Said)  
(P.E., 24.8.48)

A. Gattegno (Ahram, 27.8.48)

Barnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)  
Albert Guetta Ltd. "  
Mayer Mositich "  
Jacques Sharbit "  
Marco Mosseri "  
Wolf Horowitz "  
Beno Levi "  
Mayer Shinshala "  
Leon Rosenthal "  
Emilio Levy "  
(Assas, 6.9.48 - Ahram, 13.9.48)





The Smelting and Refining Works (A. Preplotchik & I. Mazak), Cairo.  
Bernard Shenin, Alexandria.

The Near East Superintending Co. Ltd.

Société Anonyme des Magasins Egyptiens Regime Bond S.A.E.

Société Levy Bros. and Co. Ltd.

F. Liverato

Rabone, Peterson & Co., Alexandria Branch

PELTOURS, S.A.E.

Yussef Cohen Ephraim Lazaro, known as Yussef Hemsi

Victor, Saad, Mayer et Gaston Salomon Levy

Edward Salomon Levy

Elie Charbit & Co.

Société du Cinéma Al Hila (D. Andreadis & Co.)

Mutuelle des Employés de Banque et Administrations du Caire  
(Journal d'Egypte, 21 & 27.10.48)

General Society for Banking, Trading and Land Enterprises  
(Progrès Egyptien, 9.11.48)

Maurice Saltiel, bijoutier, Alexandria

Charles Rossano, Alexandria

Felix Dana, marchand, Cairo.

Edmond Sasson, marchand, Alexandria

(Bourse Egyptienne, 13.11.48)

Levy Rossano & Co., Alexandria

(Bourse Egyptienne, 22.11.48)

Société Taranates el Behera, J. Sharbit & Co.

Société Behera pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Agriculture

Société Paul J. Farrugia

Société Nationale des Services aériens

Abraham Chebri, marchand

Maurice Benin, agent de navigation

tous les susnommés d'Alexandrie

(Journal d'Egypte, 25.11.48)

Markos Israel, marchand, le Caire

Aaron Krasnovsky, Alexandrie

Haroun, Mourad et Abboud Shalom, marchands, Alexandrie

David Aripol

Leon Aripol

Rudolf Mann

Zygmunt Neuman

Czakert Rudolf

(Progrès Egyptien, 2.12.48)

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..



Emile Nessim Ades, le Caire

(Journal d'Egypte, 16.12.48)

Manufacture Nationale de Couverture et Lainages, Alexandrie

(Bourse Egyptienne, 21.12.48)

Abram Aaron Reisfeld (Cairo)

Simon Sutin

"  
(Bourse Egyptienne, 5.1.49)

Société en nom collectif, Benoit Aslan Baruk et Yussef Baruk, Tanta

(Bourse Egyptienne, 19.1.49)

Société Lessing & Oppenheim, Alexandria

Felix Franco, Cairo

Roger Oppenheim, Alexandria

Raphael Douek, Alexandria

(Progrès Egyptien, 24.1.49)

Emilio Levy & Co., Alexandria

(Progrès Egyptien, 29.1.49)

Les biens de la Société Rabone, Peterson & Co., d'Alexandrie sont libérés de la gestion du sequestre (arrêté publié dans le Journal

Officiel le 5.2.49) (Progrès Egyptien, 10.2.49)

Haim Dorra, Alexandria

Eli Abulafia, Alexandria

Eliahou Massoud, Alexandria

(Progrès Egyptien, 28.2.49)

תחלת החסדרות הציונית והסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

EXÉCUTIF DE L'ORGANISATION SIONISTE MONDIALE  
AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ORGANISATION pour les Affaires juives  
BUREAU DE PARIS du Moyen et Extrême Orient

143, AVENUE DE WAGRAM  
PARIS-XVII<sup>e</sup>

TÉLÉPH. : WAGRAM 36-09  
— 50-67

ADR. TÉLÉGR. : JEVAGENCY-PARIS

PARIS, le 3 Mai 1949

Monsieur Elias SASSON  
Hotel Beau Rivage  
Lausanne ( Suisse)

Réf. EP/RS

Monsieur,

Ci-joint copie des 3 documents concernant la pétition des internés italiens qu Caire parmi lesquels se trouvent une grande partie de nos amis et camarades. Vous trouverez également copie des lettres de notre camarade Hodara qui demande de faire parvenir les pétitions à destinations.

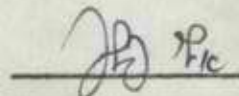
Avant de donner suite à sa demande je voudrais bien connaître votre opinion la-dessus, et vous serez bien aimable de me répondre à ce sujet par retour du courrier car il ne faut pas perdre de temps.

Je suppose que Esra Danin est actuellement à Lausanne et qu'il trouvera un grand intérêt à cette question.

A cette occasion je me permets de vous faire savoir qu' j'ai vu Yolande à l'hôpital il ya quelques jours et que son état est assez grave. J'ai été surpris d'apprendre que personne ne vient la voir depuis votre absence.

A bientôt de vous lire, croyez, Monsieur, en l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Pour le Département :

  
Eli PELEG

P.J. Copie des documents



Camp d'internement de HUCKSTEP  
Le Caire (Egypte)  
Le 25 Avril 1949

A Monsieur TRIGVE LIE  
Secrétaire Général de l'O.N.U.

Avec prière de transmettre à l'Organisation intéressée de l'O.N.U.

Le 15 mai 1948 l'armée égyptienne envahissait la Palestine et la loi martiale était proclamée dans le pays sous prétexte de veiller à la sécurité des forces armées. Le gouvernement égyptien déclenchait d'autre part une campagne anti-sémite de large envergure pendant que toute la presse orchestrée par une censure impitoyable insultait et menaçait de représailles les Juifs d'Egypte.

Rafles et internements arbitraires:

Dans la nuit du 14 au 15 mai 1948 la police égyptienne opérait de vastes rafles contre les Juifs d'Egypte. Près de 500 Juifs furent arrêtés et jetés dans des camps de concentration dans le désert. 50 Femmes juives furent arrêtées et jetées elles aussi en prison. Aucune charge ne fut portée contre les personnes arrêtées, aucune enquête ne fut ouverte pour déterminer les prétendues charges. Les autorités refusèrent même de les interroger. Les intéressés comprennent des hommes et des femmes de tous âges et de toutes les conditions. Des vieillards de plus de 60 ans et des enfants de moins de 18 ans, des malades dont l'état nécessite des soins urgents. Parmi les femmes internées se trouvent des femmes mariées avec des nouveaux-nés. Enfermés dans leurs camps au milieu du désert les internés sont gardés à 5 et 6 dans des cellules individuelles. Les conditions sanitaires sont déplorables et ont provoqué de nombreuses maladies. Les gardes soumettent les internés à toutes sortes de vexations les privant de visites, de courrier, les insultant et les menaçant. Les internés vivent sous un véritable régime de terreur sans statut les régissant.

La campagne anti-sémite se développe :

Le gouvernement égyptien n'hésita pas dès les premiers jours de la campagne palestinienne à prendre des mesures discriminatoires contre les Juifs d'Egypte violant ainsi d'une façon flagrante tous les engagements pris en vertu de la charte des Nations-Unies. Une proclamation militaire autorisa les employeurs à renvoyer sans pré-avis tous les employés internés ou mis sous surveillance. Des ordonnances militaires mirent sous sequestre les biens d'un grand nombre de Juifs qui s'élèvent à plusieurs millions de livres égyptiennes. Les mesures de sequestration ne furent pas décidées par des tribunaux mais furent prises par simple décision du Gouvernement militaire général sans qu'aucune explication n'ait été donnée aux intéressés. Par simple ordonnance militaire les familles juives sont jetées hors de leurs appartements, dans la rue. A ces différentes mesures vinrent s'ajouter des dizaines de vexations de moindre importance: confiscation d'autos, de téléphone et d'appareils de radio.





### Attentats terroristes contre les Juifs :

Cependant que la guerre de Palestine développait la campagne d'anti-sémitisme du gouvernement égyptien prenait des proportions considérables. Des Juifs furent assassinés dans les rues sous les yeux complaisants de la police, d'autres battus sans que les autorités agissent pour protéger la vie et les biens des Juifs. Encouragés par cette attitude des groupes terroristes firent sauter des grands magasins appartenant à des Juifs, Cicurel, Gattegno, Oreco, et placèrent des bombes dans les quartiers juifs provoquant la mort de centaines de personnes.

### La guerre de Palestine a pris fin mais il n'y a pas de paix:

Cependant après plusieurs mois d'opérations militaires et grâce surtout aux efforts du conseil de sécurité, la campagne de Palestine prenait fin. Il était alors évident que le gouvernement égyptien aurait dû libérer les internés juifs et lever les sequestres imposés sur leurs biens. Mais il ne fut rien. Aucun Juif, aucune juive ne furent libérés. Bien plus le gouvernement a fait rouvrir le camp d'internement sinistre d'El Tor situé en plein désert dans la presqu'île de Sinai et y envoie une centaine de Juifs qui vivent dans des conditions indescriptibles, ce camp ayant toujours servi à abriter des criminels de droit commun. Ces malheureux internés sont coupés de tout contact avec le monde, privés complètement de nourriture fraîche et à la merci des autres bagnards ou extrémistes.

Le politique du gouvernement égyptien tend, à l'heure actuelle, à chasser les Juifs d'Egypte de leur pays. Dans la presse contrôlée par le gouvernement les Juifs sont traités de 5ème colonne qu'il faut liquider. La presse "conseille" au gouvernement de saisir les biens de tous les Juifs. Aujourd'hui que les hostilités sont terminées et que l'armistice est signé entre Israël et l'Egypte depuis longtemps, 400 Juifs sont encore dans des camps d'internement. Sur la communauté juive pèse la menace constante des camps de concentration, de la prison et de la sequestration. Les Juifs d'Egypte sont menacés dans leur vie, leur liberté, et leurs biens.

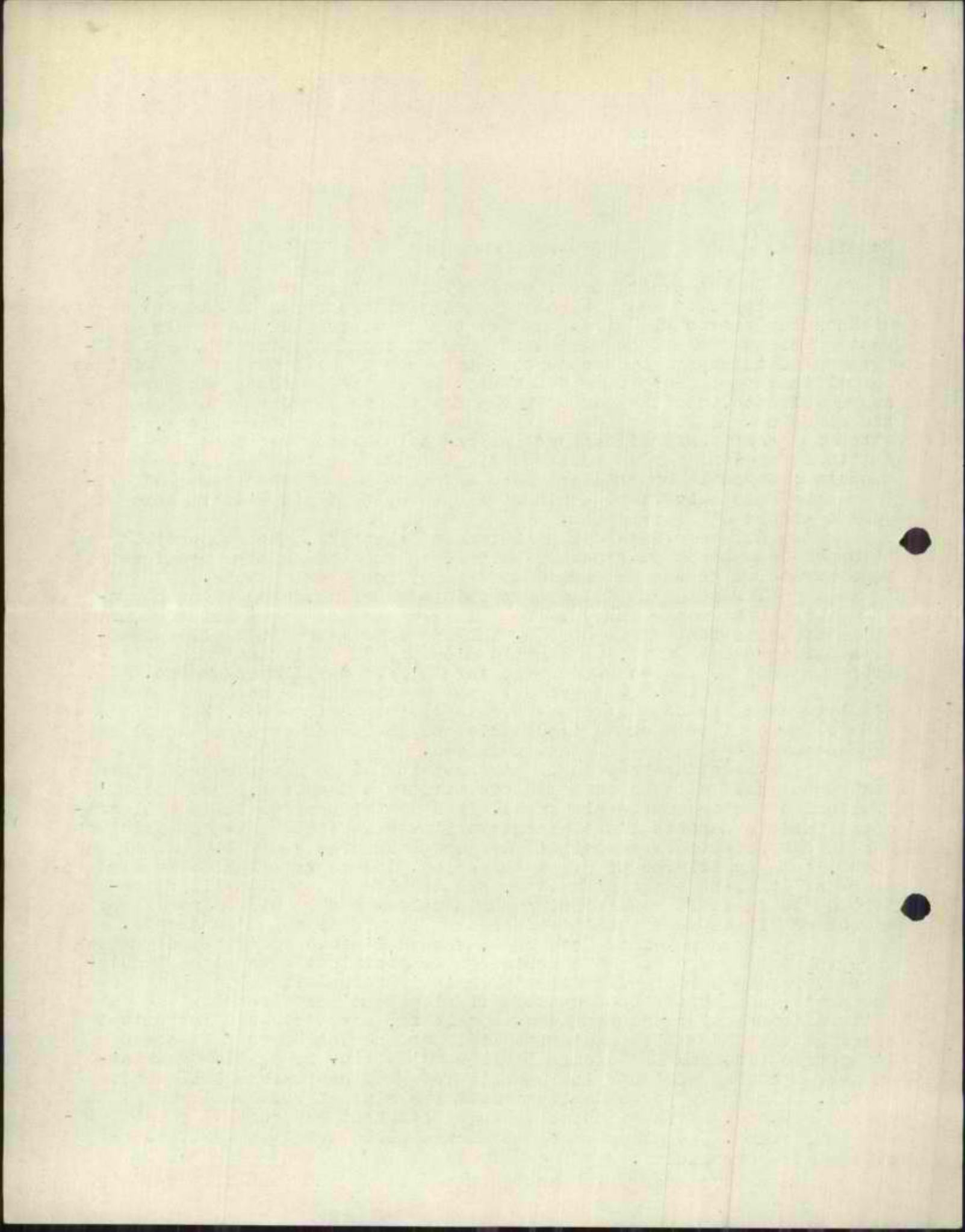
Les internés Juifs demandent leur libération immédiate. Si une charge quelconque pèse sur eux, ils demandent à être jugés par un tribunal officiel. Les mesures de sequestration des biens doivent immédiatement être levées. Nous demandons que le gouvernement égyptien qui a souscrit à la charte des Nations-Unies respecte les droits de l'homme et du citoyen et se conforme à cette charte.

Les internés Juifs de Huckstep









alle nostre disgrazie ed angosce, le presentano i nostri uspettosi  
assequik

Italiani Intermati à Huckstep

A. Busnach      C. Fernandez

Elenco degl'Intermati Italiani in Cairo (Huckstep)

Vittorio Bolaffi  
"      Gabbai  
Rounendo Silvera  
Elia Odes  
Guuseppe Alperam  
Cesare Ancana  
Abramino Busnach  
Elia Busnach  
Leon Cuvel  
Arron Costi  
Gabrielle Skinazi  
Cesare Fernandez  
Elia Cesana  
Mosé Haddad  
Vittorio Massoud  
Alberto Levi  
Freddy Picciotto  
Habib Vidal  
Davide Arripol  
Leone Arripol



S.E. Auguiseppe Saragat  
Vice Presidente del Consiglio  
Governo Italiano - R o m a

3.)  
Campo Huckstep 21 Marzo 1949  
C a i r o (Egitto)

Eccellenza,

Noi sottoscritti, cittadini Italiani del Cairo internati nel Campo di Concentramento di Huckstep sito nel deserto a 30 km dal Cairo, abbiamo l'onore di sottoporre all'attenzione della S.V.J. i fatti seguenti.

1) Dal 15 Maggio 1948 cioè dapoi di 11 mesi siamo gettati in questo infelice campo, sottoposti a tutti i maltrattamenti e tutte le privazioni.

2) Nessuna accusa ci è stata proferita, nessuna inchiesta è stata fatta contro di noi sin dal primo giorno. Non siamo mai stati interrogati dalle nostre Autorità Diplomatiche non hanno ricevuto nessuna risposta soddisfacente per il nostro internamento. L'unica volta che siamo stati interpellati fu per conoscere l'esistenza dei nostri beni allo scopo di sequestrarli. Le nostre famiglie sono state maltrattate, espulse dalle loro case e il governo Egiziano non ha fornito nessun sussidio né alle famiglie espulse né a quelle degli Internati.

3) Tutte queste disgrazie ci sono accadute per cause semplici rapporti di sbirri, ci hanno considerati "SOSPETTI".

4) A mezzo innumerevoli petizioni - la maggior parte delle quali fu destinata sotto gli occhi nostri - abbiamo chiesto la nostra liberazione, ma almeno la nostra messa in giudizio. Le nostre Autorità Diplomatiche non sono nemmeno riuscite ad ottenere il simpatismo dell'Internati che ne fecero domanda.

5) Al 25 Febbraio 1949, l'Egitto firmò a Rodi un accordo che metteva definitivamente un termine alle ostilità in Palestina. Con questo accordo spariva l'ultimo pretesto che poteva giustificare il nostro internamento. Malgrado la firma di quest'accordo neppure un Italiano fu liberato.

6) La Francia, l'Inghilterra, la Grecia e l'Ungheria hanno ottenuto la liberazione della maggioranza dei loro sudditi, questo non fu il caso dell'Italia.

7) Chiediamo a V. Eccellenza, quale difensore degli Interessi italiani nel mondo, di intervenire presso le Autorità competenti del Governo Italiano affinché una rapida fine sia portata alla nostra detenzione e che equie riparazioni ci siano corrisposte per i danni che ci hanno ingiustamente colpiti.

Fiduciosi in un celeste aiuto, le presentiamo Eccellenza l'espressione dei nostri rispettosi ossequi.

Per gli Internati Italiani del  
Cairo

Cesare Fernandez	- Freddy Picciotto	- Dottore A. Busnach
Habib Vidal	- Vidal David	- Vittorio Bollaffi
Elia Cesana	- Vittorio Gabbai	- Leone Arripal
Giacolle Alperan	- Ancona Cesare	- Elie Odes
Elie Busnach	- Aronne Costi	- Abramo Busnach
Giuseppe Dabbah	- Gabrielle Eskenazi	- Leone Curiel
Vittorio Massouda	- Mosé Haddad	
	- Alberto Levy	

300 Juifs, hommes, femmes, jeunes, vieux sont internés depuis II mois dans les camps de concentration du Caire et d'Alexandrie et d'El-Tor, internés sous le prétexte de la guerre déclenchée en Palestine le 15 Mai 1948; ils ont toujours détenus en dépit du fait que les hostilités ont cessé depuis longtemps et que l'armistice a été formellement signé entre l'Egypte et Israël depuis 2 mois. Les 300 internés juifs sont en réalité des victimes innocentes d'une politique d'antisémitisme et de racisme. En dépit de leurs protestations renouvelés les internés Juifs ne voient pas la fin de leurs souffrances. Bien plus, leurs conditions de vie s'aggravent chaque jour ... 50 d'entre eux ont déjà été déportés à El Tor dans la presqu'île du Sinaï, à plusieurs centaines de Kms de tout endroit habité, dans un lieu où l'on éloignait jadis les criminels les plus dangereux et où leur vie est sans cesse exposée par la présence d'un millier de F.M. antisémites et fanatiques. Quand aux autres ils doivent subir les brimades et vexations de leurs geoliers.

Pour protester contre le traitement injuste et inhumain auquel ils sont soumis, les 300 détenus Juifs d'Egypte ont décidé de faire une grève générale de la faim, de 24 heures, le jeudi 14 Avril, premier jour de la fête juive de Pâque.

A cette occasion, ils font appel à la conscience du monde civilisé, à tous les hommes et à toutes les femmes libres, où qu'ils se trouvent pour qu'ils interviennent auprès des autorités égyptiennes, ou leurs représentants à l'étranger, afin d'exiger la remise en liberté immédiate de tous les détenus Juifs. Les horreurs des persécutions et des crimes nazis sont encore trop récents pour que le monde puisse demeurer silencieux devant cette nouvelle et odieuse manifestation de l'antisémitisme.

Protestez contre l'oppression dont sont victimes les Juifs d'Egypte !  
Exigez la remise en liberté immédiate de tous les détenus.!



8/13/51

מסרד החרץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה, כ"ה בניסן תש"ט  
24 באפריל 1949

במולי המקור

לפי מקורה שהוצאה ע"י מיניסטר הבטחים הבורסלנה ההחרמות

(על רכוש יהודי) בדלקמן:

1. האחים כהנא, קהיר
2. אלי קוס, קהיר
3. חברת הקולנוע "אל-הלאל" הסייבס לר. אנדיאדס ושוח'  
אלכסנדריה.

(Journal d'Egypte, 7.4.49.)

יבי/צר

העמק: מנהל מחלקת המזרח התיכון  
המנהל הכללי  
המחלקה המדינית

1911  
1912

1913  
1914

1915

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

(1921)

1922

1923



אל: מנהל מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

מאת: י. בן יעקב.

בקורות לנחיה מצבתם של היהודים בארצות ערב.

א. מצרים

1. מבחינת הקטחון כנפש אין טכנה צפויה כעת ליהודי מצרים, לא מצד השלטונות ולא מצד האוכלוסיה וגורמים בלתי ממשלתיים. אין לנכא מה יקרה בעתיד והדבר תלוי ביהוסים בין מצרים לישראל ובמצב הפנימי במצרים.
2. מבחינת הפרנסה צפויות טכנות המורות למעמדם של יהודי מצרים וטכנות אלו עוד עלולות לגבול בעתיד.
3. מבחינת המעמד באזרחים אין יהודי מצרים אזרחים מלאים למעשה, אך אין במצרים תחוקת הפליה אנטי-יהודית.

-----

על מצב היהודים במצרים

לפני ה-15.5.48

מסע הסתה נגד החושכים היהודים בעתונות. ההסתה נמצאה בסימן עליה עד ואחרי ה-15.5.48. היא נמרצה בעיקר עקב ה-29.11.47 - יום החלטה עצרת האו"ם על החלוקה. מספר יהודים באסרו כ"אשמת" אסוף בספיט למען הציונים, הפעלה משדרי דציו וכו'. הנאסרים שוחררו מאין תחוקה שתראה את ההזקתם כמאסר.

אחרי ה-15.5.48

הוטל מטטר צבאי החל מה-15.5. למעלה מאלף יהודים, רבים לא איוונים, לרבות יהודים לא-מצרים, נעצרו ונשלחו למחנות מעצר. נערכו הפושטים בבתיים ובוצעו מאסרים ללא הכחנה. מסע ההסתה בעתונות הלך וגבר. הממשלה נקטה קו פסיבי עד כדי עדוד אלמות נגד היהודים. הרובע היהודי בקהיר הותקף שלש פעמים, לאחר התפוצצות שהרסו בתיים רבים והפילו קרבות רבים. כתי מספר יהודיים פוצצו. המשטרה האסימה המיד בפשעים אלה את היהודים עצמם.

1944

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

The first chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the nation were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-government. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The new nation was born.

The second chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the nation were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-government. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The new nation was born.

The third chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the nation were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-government. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The new nation was born.

CHAPTER II

The second chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the nation were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-government. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The new nation was born.

CHAPTER III

The third chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the nation were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-government. The United States Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The new nation was born.



כיוולי 1948 הגיע הגל האנטי-יהודי לשיאו. לפי  
הוראות האחים המוסלמים החקיף ההמון יהודים וזרים ברחובות לאור  
היום. כ-100-150 יהודים נהרגו באותו הודש, לרבות קרובות  
פזורים. נפלו גם קרובות לא יהודים מבין הזרים והקונסוליות  
הנוגעות בדבר הגישו מתאות הריחות. כנראה גרמו המתאוו למפנה  
בעמדת השלטונות. במקומה זו היו היהודים באימה ונמנעו מלעזוב  
את מעונותיהם. הגברים חבשו טרבושים והצעדות לעברו שלבים,  
לכשנאלצו לצאת לרחוב.

לפי המשטר הצבאי עקלה הממשלה את רכוש העצורים  
והנמצאים תחת פקוד משטרה. המספרות היהודיות ששכנו ליד איזורים  
אסורים קבלו צוי פנוי חוץ 48 שעות. מעשי שרירות המורים נעשו  
כשהם זה ע"י הפקידים המצריים.

לאחר דעה בקראטי פחה, ראש הממשלה והמושל הצבאי,  
נראה שהמצב השתפר. מאז עלות עבד אל-האדי פחה אין מוטרים על  
אף מקרה אלוות בגד יהודי מצרים. אולם העקולים נמשכים ומדובר  
על מדיניות שיטתית של ממשלה מצרית ל"הרוג באופן כלכלי" את  
העדה היהודית. חוק ההכרות מחייב העסקה 75% מצרים מבין פקיד  
החברות ו-90% מצרים מבין הפועלים - חוק זה מהמיוס ככצונו.  
יצויין שמתוך 75-80,000 היהודים במצרים למעלה מ-40,000 הם  
"נהיגים מקומיים", גלומר - לא מצרים ולא זרים. מכאן שהם  
משוללים כל מגן בגד בעדים אנטי-יהודיים שרירותיים.

מספר עבדים יהודים שוחררו. לפי ההצהרות הרשמיות  
במארס 1949 עדיין עבדים כ-500 יהודים, מהם 50 במחנה המהולל  
אל-סור (היכן שעוצרים פושעים מצרים), ליד ים סוף. באותו  
מחנה עצורים חברי אגוד האחים המוסלמים שפורק. לפי ידיעות  
כלתי-מאשרות המור כמותם כ-100 יהודים כאל-סור. 10 מתו  
עקב היחס הגל-אנושי (אין אשור לידית זו).

לפי ידיעה חדשה (לא מאושרת) מעמוד העדה היהודית  
במצרים בקרוב במבחן המור. דסוקי אכאזה פחה, שר החתירה  
והמזכיר הכללי של המפלגה הדסתורית, חושש, לפי אותה ידיעה על  
גזרות כלכליות מציקות ועל הגדלת הקשיים האדמיניסטרטיביים  
מכל המינים. לפי אותו מקור העשינה ליהודים הקלות במשלחיות  
ליציאת מצרים, מאחר שהם יכולים להוות גייס המישי חזק. יש  
להמייס אל דו"ח זה כזהירות.

אלכ' 7 ב'א

מסדר המועד  
מחלקת המועד המיוחד  
- - -

הקריאה ה' בניסן תש"ט  
7 באפריל 1949

808, 8, 12677/3089/1/1

יחודים עבריים במצרים

לפי חוקה שנתנה מלכות  
21.3.49 ע"י ממשלה חדשה, שר  
המדינה, נקבעו 50 יחודים באל-כא-מור  
וקודם 200 באלכסנדריה כמקומה שר  
21.3.49

מספר היחודים העבריים  
בקהיר לא ניתן.

יכ"ב/עא

הערה: המנהל הכללי.  
א. שרון (שר).  
המנהל הכללי המיוחד המיוחד  
(2'222).  
המנהל הכללי המיוחד המיוחד.  
המנהל הכללי המיוחד המיוחד.  
המנהל הכללי המיוחד המיוחד.



166

המחלקה הכלכלית

## משרד החוץ

הקריה, כח' באדר תש"ט  
29 במרץ 1949.

מ/ח/135/8/42

כבוד השופט מר ה. לובנצוב,  
מ.ד. 4124,  
רח' שפירא,  
תל-אביב.

א.נ.

שר החוץ הטיל עלינו לאשר  
העבודה את קבלת הדו"ח שלכם על מצב  
היהודים במצרים. הננו להביא את  
הערכתנו על העבודה הסוכה שעשינו.

בכל הכבוד,

ל

מחלקת המזרח התיכון

אג/עא



1870

1871

1872

1873

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Middle East Division

-----

Hakirya, 18.3.49.

Egypt to maintain anti-Jewish economic measures

The widely read Cairo magazine "Al  
Nassawar" writes:

"The restrictions and sequestrations imposed by the Egyptian Government on the property of Jews in Egypt will be maintained because that is part of the measures taken by the State of Egypt against certain subjects resident in the country. The State of Israel has no international qualifications or validity whatsoever to pretend to have any say in the matter. "

(From the Palestine Post, 15.3.1949).

1b/aa

Copy to: Director General  
Political Department  
World Jewish Congress (Geneve)  
Department for M.E. Jews, Jewish  
Agency, Jerusalem.



REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1890

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1890

BY

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

PASSED FEBRUARY 1, 1890

AND A RESOLUTION OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

PASSED FEBRUARY 1, 1890

PRINTED BY THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

AT THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

PRINTING OFFICE

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

1890

מסמך החוק

3/4/51

הקריה, סג' כאדור תש"ס  
17 במרץ 1949.

מ/א/ 8/3283 /10806

אלו המקשר עם הצלב האדום,  
דח' שיינאין 49, ח"א.

מאת מחלקת הדרכה המיכונה.

בהתאם למקשר הטלפוני  
לפני זמן מה, הנהג למסור בזה שמה  
שני יהודים בעלי חתימה ארצי-ישראלית  
שנשארו במצרים עם ברון המלחמה:

(1) יעקב וייסמן  
מנהל "של-בוטאגאז". נערך  
בחוץמס Huckstep ויש  
לסער שהועבר לאל-חור.

(2) אחרון בהן  
נאסר באוגוסט 1948, בנסותו  
לצאת את מצרים כאזרח בלתי  
חוקי, נדון לשנה מאסר.

ח.י.

ח/ר/עא





175-1071

W. H. R. Co.  
2000 Broadway, N.Y.

RECEIVED

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

Enclosed for the Board of Directors are two copies of a report  
of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very respectfully,  
[illegible]

Very truly yours,  
[illegible]

Enclosed for the Board of Directors are two copies of a report  
of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,  
[illegible]

Enclosed for the Board of Directors are two copies of a report  
of the Secretary of Agriculture.

175-1071

175-1071

175-1071

RECEIVED  
[illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]



תקריט ב"ח בשבוע תש"ט  
24 בספרות 1949

על צבאי ביטחון ליחידות במצרים

לפי צו צבאי שמדובר בקפדן היחידים מס' 16 ב' ס-3, 3.2.49  
המחייבים דיוור הבית דלקטן למנוחת הרך 48 שעות ממועד הצד

1. דיוור מס' 16, 17 ברה' קצר אל-גיל מס' 13,
2. " " " " 9, 37 ברה' קצר אל-גיל מס' 6,
3. " " " " 7 ברה' מבטיב' אנו מס' 21.

בדיוור המהירנה יסתכן בימנחם מס' 11 המהיר אל-דחלוחני מחיל  
המנדטים המלכודת.

המח' מדור שירין מס', מרסל צבאי בקהיר.

בבית מס' ל דורה שמחנה יחידות ומסתבר שמדירות המכונות הן של יחידות.

מחיל נב' מד' מנצינות ישראל במחל'ה גר ברה' קצר אל-גיל 13. במחל'ה בגין גר

יוסף ריינסטין עז'ר בבתי הדין המהירות ויעקב ריינסטין ס' סל' ברמנהול(עצור);

בקצר אל-גיל מס' 8 ברה' מפרק נב' מד', חיים נב' מד', מדור לוי ואלי לוי.

ינאי/צד

המח':

מחלקה מדיניות  
א. ריינסטין, הקדנדרס היחידים המרסל  
מטה' ליחידים המדור, המלכודת היחידים,  
מחיל נב' מד', מרסל.

11552

11552/8

מנהל הכללי, רודוס  
א. טהרן, רודוס,  
י. טהרני

סנדק "אג' ימניון ג'יט"

17.2.49 סנדק וטהרן כי "עזריס  
צירניס טהרניס" במניס הקבר  
לטהרן הקבר מל-טור בארץ סיני,  
מנהל זה מטהרן, טהרן מ"ל,  
"מטהרן מטהרן" במניס "מטהרן  
מנהל לטהרן מטהרן".  
לטהרן, מטהרן, מטהרן.

מטהרן

י. טהרני

מ"ל לטהרן מטהרן  
22 באפריל 1949



א.כ.ג.ז

החנות הכללית, רדודם  
: מ. שטרן, רדודם,  
י. שמעוני

החוק "מג'ימניון גדים"  
17.3.49 סמבטון רמזמר כי "קדורים  
בירגייס סמבטוניס" באמריקא לרעבר  
לסחנה המקור באל-מור בצרף סיוני,  
סמבטון זה שמרבלס, מלמד מנ"ל,  
"סמבטוניס סמבטוניס" ורמזוניס "סמבטוניס  
מבנה לרמזון מקיבור",  
למזמלכס, חש חשור.

ימ/מ

  
י. שמעוני

ב"ג סמבטון חש"מ  
23 במרמזר 1949

משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

תקריף פ"ב בשבט תש"ט  
22 בפברואר 1949

מאמר מבקשי הטעיה בנר היהודי בקהיר

המסמך המצויץ מראה כיסודיים חשובים  
בפעולה במרכז היהודי בקהיר.

בין הסימנים הם זה ציור מקומות  
ברוך היהודי שמוצאו בממלכה ירמי  
ואוגוסט 1948.

(בורס חג' ימשיין, 7.2.49)

יב/זר

העמק: המחלקה המדינית  
הקונגרס היהודי הקולט  
המח' ליהודי המזרח, המכונה.



משרד המון  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה ב"ג בשכט חס"ח  
22 בפברואר 1949

סאמר מבצעי חשד נגד היהודים בקהיר

המסמך המצויץ מציג היסטוריה חשדית  
במערלה במרכזי טרוריסטים בקהיר.

בין ההיסטוריה מזה בה צוינו מקומות  
ברובם היהודים שפוצצו במחשבות יוני  
ואוגוסט 1948.

(בורס אג' יאשיין, 7.2.49)

יב/זר

העמק: מחלקת המדיניות  
הקונגרס היהודי הקולמי  
הסת' ליהודי המזרח, חסובנות.

212/1

8/135/d/h

מסדר החוץ

הקריה, מ"ו בשבט תש"ט  
15 בכסלו 2949.

אלו הסנהל הכללי, ורודס  
אלו המה' לסוכדה בינלאומיים  
אלו המסר עם הצלב האדום

מאת: מחלקת המורה החיבון, מסדר החוץ.

העיון "כורס אגיסטיין" מיום 29.1.49  
מוריע: "230 ציונים ואלמנטים מפוכנים אחריים"  
הועברו ממנה המעצר בקהיר לאל-חור.

אל-חור שכל חוף הים האדום הוא מקום  
מבודד אליו נשלחים פושעים מועדים ונחשכ  
"אי השדים" של סצרים.

לדעתנו רצוי שידעו זו הועבר לקונגרס  
היהודי העולמי לפעולה ולממשלה ארמית ולבקש  
את התערבותה, כן יש להעבירה אל הצלב האדום  
הבינלאומי ולכתוץ וועדה הפיסור.

האשרי לנגזע בשאלה זו כשיהא פרטיה  
ברודוס

י. שמעוני

מחלקת המורה החיבון

י.ס/צר



1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

משרד החוץ

הקריה, כ"ה בטבת תשי"ט  
26 בינואר 1949.

6674/8/135/21

לכבוד  
ה' י. זרובבל  
ראש המחלקה לענייני היהודים במזרח התיכון,  
הנהלת הסוכנות,  
ח.ד. 92,  
ירושלים.


מר זרובבל הנכבד,

שר החוץ הטיל עלי לאשר בתורה אח קבלה מבחבך מיום 17.1.49  
(מס' 851/71/21/153) בדבר בעיה היהודים במצרים בקשר למו"ס המתנהל  
ברורס.

החצעה שבמכתבך יוצאה כמדומה מתנה מוסעית במקצה: השיחות  
המתנהלות נסבות לפי שעה אך ורק על שביחה נשק ועל עניינים צבאיים  
גרידא; לפי שעה אין כל שיחות על שלום, ואין כל אפשרות להעלות על  
סדר יומן של השיחות כל בעיה החורגת מחוץ העניינים הצבאיים גרידא.

בשעה שניכנס לשיחות שלום מדיניות עם מצרים ועם מדינות  
ערביות אחרות, נחן כמובן דעתנו על בעיה היהודים שם. בשעה שנעבד  
אח ראשי הפרקים וההנחות לעמדתנו בשיחות שלום אלו העמידות, נקדם  
בברכה כל הצעות מעשיות וכל ההיעצות.

בכבוד רב,

  
שמעון  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

יש/צר

העמק: שר החוץ  
מנהל משרד החוץ  
היועץ לעניינים מיוחדים.



RECEIVED

OFFICE OF THE  
DIRECTOR

1941

TO THE  
DIRECTOR  
FROM THE  
UNITED STATES  
NAVY  
DEPARTMENT

RE: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible text]

משרד החוץ

חקריה, כ"ה במרחשון  
26 בינואר 1949.

6677/8/135/2/ח

לכבוד  
ה' י. זרובבל,  
ראש המחלקה לענייני היהודים במזרח התיכון,  
הנהלת הסוכנות,  
ח.ד. 92,  
ירושלים.

מר זרובבל הנכבד,

שר החוץ הטיל עלי לאשר בחזרה את קבלת מכתבך מיום 17.1.49  
(ספ' 651/71/21/153) בדבר בעיה היהודים במצרים בקשר למו"מ הסתנהל  
ברודוס.

התצעה שבמכתבך יוצאת במדומה אלגה מוסעיה כמקצתו השיחות  
הסתנהלות נסבות לפי שעה אך ורק על שביתה נשק ועל עניינים צבאיים  
גרידאן לפי שעה אין כל שיחות על שלום, ואין כל אפשרות לתעלות על  
סדר יומן של השיחות כל בעיה חתומה מהחום העניינים הצבאיים גרידא.

בשעה שניכנס לשיחות שלום מדיניות עם מצרים ועם מדינות  
ערביות אחרות, נהן כמובן דעתנו על בעיה היהודים שם. בשעה שנעבד  
את ראשי השרים וההנהלה לעמדתנו בשיחות שלום אלו העתידות, נקדם  
בברכה כל הצעות מעשיות וכל החיפצות.

בכבוד רב,

י. שמעוני  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

י.ש/צ

הערת: שר החוץ  
מנהל משרד החוץ  
היועץ לעניינים מיוחדים.



1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

1914

Two x  
yours

no more contact with the  
only person - the person

(\*) the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

(the person who is the person who)

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who

the person who is the person who



בתשובה נא לחזיר :

# הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

המקן הסלגרמי : "JEVAGENCY"

Code : Bentley

טלפון : 9671 № ת. ד. 92 №

המחלקה לעניני היהודים  
במזרח התיכון.  
מספר 153/21/17/25

ירושלים, ט"ז טבת תש"ט.  
(17.1.49)

לכבוד  
משרד החוץ,  
ה ק ר י ה.

א.נ.

נוכח מצבם החמור של היהודים במצרים,  
ובמיוחד נוכח מצבם הנואש של היהודים המצרים  
העצורים במחנות, הננו סבורים כי יש לנצל את  
המשא ומתן על שביתת הנשק המתנהל ברודוס בין  
נציגי מדינתנו לבין נציגי מצרים, לשם הקלה  
מידית במצב היהודים במצרים ולשם השגת ערובות  
ממשיות לשלומם, בטחונם, חופשם וזכויותיהם  
האזרחיות של אחינו במצרים.

הננו מציעים לקיים התיעצות דחופה ביניכם  
לבין מחלקתנו לשם קביעת דרכים מתאימות ויעילות,  
כדי לעורר את השאלה בשיחות רודוס באורח רשמי,  
או בלתי רשמי.

בכבוד רב,

*Y. Zorobel*

י. זרובבל  
ראש המחלקה.

משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

משרד החוץ
נכנס ביום
20 ינואר 1949
5673
8/135/1/1
חיק

ח.ק.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE :

ALLISRUN - PARIS

TELEPHONE : TRINITE 32-86

C. C. P. PARIS N° 5816-22

# ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE

FONDÉE EN 1860

45, RUE LA BRUYÈRE - PARIS (IX<sup>e</sup>)

PARIS, LE 24 mai 1949

EW/ Hc.

Cher Monsieur,

De retour à Paris, je tiens à vous dire combien j'ai été heureux de faire votre connaissance, et de faire avec vous le tour des problèmes qui préoccupent notre Association dans ce pays d' Egypte, où nous avons travaillé depuis si longtemps.

Nous y avons conservé de nombreux amis et, hélas ! beaucoup d'entre eux qui ont dû quitter le pays, ne cessent d'insister auprès de nous sur l'aggravation de la situation de nos coreligionnaires restés là-bas. Récemment encore, plusieurs coreligionnaires ont pu quitter l'Egypte et sont venus, ici, jeter un cri d'alarme et implorer des secours.

Les personnes bien situées qui, jusqu'à présent, assumaient de leurs seules forces l'aide aux malheureux, sont à bout de souffle, soit parce que leurs moyens personnels n'y suffisent plus, soit parce qu'elles ont été victimes elles-mêmes de mesures d'internement et de séquestre.

Même les fonds inaliénables ont été à présent pulvérisés pour faire face aux besoins les plus urgents.

Je vous ai dit que nous avions fait appel au JOINT, et je suis persuadé que votre avis aurait une portée décisive, si vous vouliez bien dire un mot à cette Organisation, en faveur d'un secours d'urgence à nos frères malheureux.

Nous ne pouvons, en effet, nous défendre de l'impression que si le Joint n'a pas donné suite jusqu'ici à nos cris d'alarme, c'est que vos Services l'ont dissuadé d'intervenir et, ceci, sur la base de renseignements antérieurs qui ne sont plus exacts.

Je fais donc un appel pressant à votre sens de la solidarité, et à votre compréhension des besoins de nos frères d' Egypte, pour vous demander d'appuyer notre demande auprès du Joint.

Je suis sûr de ne pas faire appel en vain à votre compréhension, et vous remercie à l'avance de bien vouloir me tenir informé de votre décision.

Monsieur Isaac ben Jacob (Salama)  
Département d' Egypte  
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

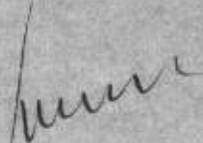




24-5-49

Je profite de la présente pour vous rappeler que vous aviez promis de me faire le service des Informations que vous faites également tenir à l' A.J.D.C. et à d'autres Organisations Internationales.

Je vous prie d' agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

  
Eug. WEILL  
Secrétaire Général

Monsieur Isaac ben JACOB ( Salama)  
Département d' Egypte.  
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
HAKIRYAH - TEL AVIV- (Israël)



THE CONDITION OF JEWS IN EGYPT

Censorship, under martial law in Egypt, is so strict that it was impossible to bring out more than a few secret notes, from which the present report is being written. Censorship has been carried to such fantastic extremes that even classical books are liable to censorship, and there is no doubt that it is extremely difficult and dangerous for Jews and truthful journalists to get true reports out of the country about what is really going on. Indeed, just as in Germany it was possible that many Germans were honestly ignorant of true conditions, so it may well be possible that many Egyptians are just as ignorant of internal conditions in their country as they are of the magnitude of their defeat in Palestine. Moreover, intelligent Egyptians know so little of the inside machinations of their government - and even men in the government themselves know so little that it is possible that only one or two Egyptians - such as the head of police and the head of internal security - really can give one all the facts. And these men I did not contact. I am glad that there is someone who can check on my findings.

I will begin with my general analysis.

Anti-semitism does not - even now after the defeat in Palestine - exist in Egypt in the SAME way as I saw it in Berlin before the war. I spent nearly a month in Egypt, mainly in Cairo and in Alexandria, and I spoke to all sorts of Egyptians and Europeans, with a view to this report. The feeling against the Jews springs far more from envy, anger at defeat, or from fear, than it does from any RACIAL feeling; for indeed, the Egyptians are also Semitic, and if you went to the cotton market in Alexandria you would find it hard to distinguish between the two. It is essential that this fact be constantly remembered during this report.

Egypt is heading straight for social and economic chaos. The government of the day does not represent the people - it is a minority government maintained in power solely because of the King's personal feud with Nahas, leader of the Wafd. It needs a scapegoat to distract attention from poverty and discontent at home and from military defeat abroad. This it finds by focussing attention on the Jews especially and the foreigners in general. When there are riots, foreigners or even light-skinned Moslems, are almost in equal danger from the mob. Official British Embassy reports warning British residents to be careful emphasise this point.

However, the Egyptians have been fighting the Jews, and there is no doubt that, subject to the above generalisation, there has been special discrimination against Jews which has shown itself in several forms.

It is true that since the middle of May certainly more than 500 Jews have been arrested and placed in camps (I do not want to use the word concentration camp, because its emotional content gives a false connotation). It is true that during June and July there were riots in Cairo during which Jews were more victimised than other foreigners. It is also true that Jewish property has been arbitrarily sequestered. Moreover, Jews have been refused entrance AND exit visas. And all Jews living within two hundred metres of any palace property were forced to leave their homes at very short notice.

Now about the "concentration camps".....

At the former RAF camp at Aboukir, on the outskirts of Alexandria, 120 people are confined. Of these over 100 are Jews, and the rest communists or other revolutionaries. At first, conditions were bad, but they have now improved. They sleep four in a dormitory; the food is sufficient; and their relatives can visit the camp and leave a suitcase of food with the soldiers who guard them - and leave it



within sight of their relation, though they are not allowed to talk to him. There have been no instances of cruelty. And life, apart from boredom and frustration, and fear for the future, is tolerable. I have met a man who was released and who confirmed the above, and the camp has also been visited recently by the British Consul-General.

At the camp of HUCKSTEP on the outskirts of Cairo, conditions were at first far worse than at Aboukir. But they have now improved as a result of representations by various European Embassies. However, conditions are still more rigorous - more so for the communists who are the majority of those shut up than for the pure Jews. There are 500 people in Huckstep. Now it may well be that there are other camps which I have been unable to get information about, even from Jewish sources in Egypt. And it is certain that poor Jews who have no pull with legations and embassies have been badly treated at various moments. But on the whole the situation in Egypt is far less serious for the Jews AT THE MOMENT than it is in Baghdad, where there have been serious atrocities.

This is not to say that things have been pleasant for them. There have been deliberately planned attacks on them. On the 12th November, 1948, the entire premises of the Societe Orientale de Publicite (who produce the Egyptian Gazette) were blown up. The Managing Director of S.O.P., Haim, is a Jew. But here again it must be remarked that after the explosion his largely Moslem employees were extremely loyal in helping him to move to new premises.

So far my picture has not been unduly alarming. Indeed, conditions for the Jews in Egypt, considering the war, might indeed be far worse. But this CAVEAT must be entered. The rigorous Egyptian censorship has completely disguised from the people the magnitude of the defeat they have suffered. But what about when the Army gets back? What can the Government do then? Some excuse, some scapegoat, some distraction from the spectacle of their own lies and inefficiency will be essential. And, as in so many countries before, the Jews may provide the ideal scapegoats. It is more than probable that the return of the Army will coincide with serious riots and discontent. The position of the Jews in Egypt may then be a dangerous one.







COPY

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

55 New Cavendish Street,  
London, W. 1.

19th January, 1949.

2, 2, 2, 11  
8/135/10/11  
Joseph Linton, Esq.,  
Provisional Government of Israel,  
18, Manchester Square,  
London, W. 1.

Confidential

Dear Joseph,

We have just had from an important non-Jewish Britisher, the enclosed confidential report on the condition of the Jews in Egypt. There is nothing very sensational in it, nor does it contain anything that we did not know; its main value to us is that it confirms the representations we have made on the various attacks etc. on the Egyptian Jews.

I would, however, draw your attention to the last paragraph, suggesting that after the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Egypt, there may be further and heavier attacks on the Jews. To prevent such a thing is, of course, very difficult, but it does occur to me that something could be done in the course of peace negotiations with Egypt to provide that the Egyptian Jews may be protected against violence. No one can guarantee that the Jews will not be attacked, but the Egyptian Government can give some undertaking that they will take proper measures to protect their citizens against them. Perhaps you will consider passing on this information and the view I have expressed, to the Israeli authorities.

With kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

A.L. EASTERMAN  
Political Secretary



World Jewish Congress  
55 New Cavendish Street  
London, W. 1.  
13th January, 1940.

13th January, 1940.  
Minister of Education,  
12, Manchester Square,  
London, W. 1.

Confidential

Dear Joseph,

We have just had from an important non-Jewish Britisher, the enclosed confidential report on the condition of the Jews in Hungary. There is nothing very sensational about it, but it contains something that we did not know. It tells us that in Hungary the Jews are being treated as a race, and not as a religion. It also tells us that the Hungarian Government is doing everything in its power to prevent the Jews from leaving the country.

I would, however, draw your attention to the last paragraph.

It says that after the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and Egypt, there was a further and heavier attack on the Jews. It says that the Jews in Egypt are being treated as a race, and not as a religion. It also says that the Egyptian Government is doing everything in its power to prevent the Jews from leaving the country. It says that the Jews in Egypt are being treated as a race, and not as a religion. It also says that the Egyptian Government is doing everything in its power to prevent the Jews from leaving the country.

With kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

A. J. B. B. B.  
101 Great Street

41/9

# הקונגרס היהודי העולמי • JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS

## CONGRÈS JUIF MONDIAL • יידישער וועלט קאנגרעס • CONGRESO JUDIO MONDIAL

JERUSALEM OFFICE: 27, KING DAVID AVE.  
TEL. 5128, P.O.B. 1027

משרד בירושלים: רחוב המלך דוד 27  
טל. 5128, ת.ד. 1027

TEL-AVIV OFFICE: P.O.B. 1473

משרד בתל-אביב: ת.ד. 1473

Cable Address: Jerusalem Tel-Aviv WORLDGROSS ירושלים תל-אביב  
כתובת למברקים

NEW YORK 23, N. Y., 1834 BROADWAY  
Cable Address: NEW YORK WORLDGROSS  
Telephone: Circle 7-2917

תל-אביב כד' כסלו תש"ט  
26.12.48

BRUSSELS  
16, Blvd. Auguste Reyers

BUCHAREST  
Popa Rusu 30

BUDAPEST V  
7, Wekerle Sandor Uta

BUENOS AIRES  
Corrientes 2024-8c

GENEVA  
37 Quai Wilson

LONDON, W. 1  
55 New Cavendish St.

MEXICO CITY  
Calle de Cuba 81

MONTREAL  
1121 St. Cathrine St. W.

PARIS VIII  
87 Av. des Champs Elysees

PRAGUE V  
Malstova 15

ROME  
Unione delle  
Comunita Israelitiche  
Lungotevere Sanzio 9

SOFIA  
Jewish Consistory

STOCKHOLM  
Grev Magnigatan 11

SYDNEY  
G. P. O. 1869K

לכבוד  
משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

א.נ.

בהמשך השיחה אשר התקיימה ביום ה'  
23.12.48 הננו להעביר לכם את החוברת  
אשר הוצאה ע"י הקונגרס

The treatment of Jews in Egypt and Iraq.  
(הספר הלבן, אשר עליו נסמך בעתונות)  
לידיעתכם.

לפי הכרתנו אין תוכן של הספר יוצא  
מגדר הנהגות שלכם בדבר הראוי לפרסום.  
נשמח לשמוע את דעתכם בעניין.

בכבוד רב

*[Handwritten signature]*







2026  
3251/c/11

STATEMENT

of the World Jewish Congress addressed  
to the Members of the United Nations.

8th October, 1948.

Sir,

1. In pursuance of the representations already made to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by the World Jewish Congress - an organisation with Consultative Status (Category "B") at the Economic and Social Council and representing Jewish communities and organisations in 65 countries, - I have the honour to request that you may raise, as a matter of urgency, at the present Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the grave situation of the Jewish population in certain Arab countries where acts of discrimination, persecution and violence have been and are being committed against the Jews by or with the connivance and approval of the Governments of these countries. These acts constitute a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Jewish citizens and residents of the countries concerned and are a serious and imminent danger to their lives and security.
2. I would draw your attention to the communication (E/C 2/125) of 25th August 1948, circulated to the Members of the Economic and Social Council, containing the protest of the World Jewish Congress against the postponement of discussion in the Council of questions relating to the position of Jews in Arab countries. This communication (copy of which is attached) gave details of acts of violence and discrimination against the Jewish population, notably in Egypt. Since the date of this communication fresh outrages and acts of discrimination have been committed against the Jews of Iraq and Egypt.
3. In view of the critical character of this situation, it is submitted that your Government may, by virtue of Article 14 of the Rules and Procedure of the General Assembly, request that this matter be included in the Agenda of the present Session of the General Assembly with a view to appropriate action being taken by the United Nations.
4. (a) It is submitted, in particular, that the General Assembly might adopt a Resolution recommending that the Governments concerned revise their general policy and their legislative and administrative measures affecting the Jewish population in their countries, so as to bring them into conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of racial and religious groups as well as of individuals belonging to such groups.  
  
(b) As the strict news censorship now imposed by certain Arab countries, particularly Egypt and Iraq, obstructs the collection of full information of the attacks and discrimination against the Jewish population, the General Assembly might request the Governments concerned to report, within eight days, to the present Session of the Assembly, whether the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their Jewish citizens have been violated, and if so, what measures have been taken by these Governments to prevent further violation and to redress the wrong already caused. On the basis of such report, the General Assembly might proceed to consider the desirability of adopting a Resolution on the lines suggested.



of the World Jewish Congress addressed  
to the House of Representatives

20th October, 1948

212

1. In pursuance of the representation already made to the House and Senate Committee of the United Nations by the World Jewish Congress - an organization with Constitutive Status (Category "A") at the Economic and Social Council and representing Jewish communities and organizations in 45 countries - I have the honor to request that you may take as a matter of urgency, at the present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the grave situation of the Jewish population in certain Arab countries where acts of discrimination, persecution and violence have been and are being perpetrated against the Jews by or with the complicity and approval of the Government of those countries. These acts amount to a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Jewish citizens and residents of the countries concerned and are a serious and menacing danger to their lives and security.

2. I would draw your attention to the circumstances (E/CN.4/257) of 27th August 1948, attributed to the Members of the Economic and Social Council, concerning the present of the World Jewish Congress against the Government of the Arab countries in the Council of the League of Nations. This document, which is a copy of a letter to the Council, gives details of acts of violence and discrimination against the Jewish population, notably in Egypt. Since the date of this communication fresh outrages and acts of discrimination have been committed against the Jews of Iraq and Syria.

3. In view of the critical character of this situation, it is requested that your Government may, by virtue of Article 14 of the Charter and in pursuance of the General Assembly, request that this matter be included in the Agenda of the present Session of the General Assembly with a view to appropriate action being taken by the United Nations.

4. (a) It is submitted, in particular, that the General Assembly might adopt a Resolution recommending that the Government concerned review their general policy and their legislative and administrative measures affecting the Jewish population in their countries, so as to bring them into conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of racial and religious groups as well as of individuals belonging to such groups.

(b) As the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, established by the Economic and Social Council, is the principal body for the study and promotion of human rights, it is recommended that the General Assembly request the Commission to continue its study of the situation of the Jewish population in the Arab countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its next session on the feasibility of adopting a Resolution on the Jewish situation.



5. In submitting these proposals, reference is made, in addition to the communication E/C 2/125 of the Economic and Social Council, to the Memoranda addressed by the World Jewish Congress to the Economic and Social Council, on January 16th and February 26th, 1948 and to the verbal submissions of the representatives of the Congress to the Committee for Consultation with non-governmental organisations (NGO Committee) on February 16th and June 21 - 22, 1948 (Report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section II, paras. 271-273).

6. The regrettable postponement of discussion of the grave matters to which the World Jewish Congress referred in these various Memoranda and verbal submissions, has been followed by new attacks upon the persons, rights, liberties and security of the Jews in Iraq and Egypt. It would appear that these States, Members of the United Nations, have felt at liberty, in defiance of the advice tendered to them in the presence of their representatives, by the NGO Committee's Resolution of June 22nd, 1948, to continue and even to intensify their persecution of the Jews in their countries.

Reference is made to Annexe (1), Part 1. of the Economic and Social Council Document E/940 (Report of the Council's Committee for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations) containing the Egyptian Representative's statement that "Egypt has never shown any discrimination against the members of any other race or religion .... and would continue to exercise this policy." The recent events in Egypt affecting the Jewish minority are in flagrant contradiction of this statement.

7. Information has been received of the following new acts of persecution and violence against the Jews in Iraq and Egypt which have occurred during the recent weeks:-

- (a) Iraq. The Government of Iraq has embarked upon and is in process of executing a policy designed systematically to destroy the economic existence of the Jewish population and to obtain possession of Jewish property, through confiscation and for State purposes. Measures have been enacted and put into operation prohibiting Jews from engaging in a number of trades and professions, thus depriving them of their livelihood. Jews have been arbitrarily and without cause dismissed from State and other public services. Compulsory levies and forced "contribution" have been imposed by the Government on Jews to secure financial aid for Iraq's war against the State of Israel.

In pursuit of this ruthless design to ruin and despoil the Jews of Iraq, the Government has imprisoned, without trial, scores of wealthy Jews on the pretext of "pro-Zionist activities". Imprisonment has been followed by the confiscation of the property of the Jewish internees. More than 4000 Jews have been interned in concentration camps and imprisoned for no other reason than that they are owners of property in Palestine.

The most outrageous example of this policy of persecution and confiscation is that of Shafiq Adea, one of the wealthiest Jewish merchants in Iraq. Although he has never been associated with any Zionist Organisation and was only remotely associated with Jewish life in Iraq or abroad, this man was arrested recently on a charge of aiding the Jews in Palestine. After a summary trial at which the accused man was not permitted any defence or to be legally represented, he was sentenced to death and in addition was fined 5,000,000 Dinars,



estimated to be almost the whole of his property. In spite of the appeals of representatives of a number of foreign Powers, as well as of former Iraqi Ministers, Shafiq Ades was publicly hanged, with the formal consent of the King of Iraq, in Basra, on September 23rd last.

Consistently with the Iraq Government's anti-Jewish policy, the press of Iraq is permitted to conduct a virulent campaign of incitement against the Jews demanding, inter alia, the confiscation of their properties and funds and other discriminatory measures.

- (b) Egypt. The latest of the series of pogroms against the Jewish population to which reference has been made in the aforementioned Memoranda and in the Communication EG/2/125, was the serious bomb explosion in the Jewish quarter of Cairo on September 22nd when four houses were blown up. Nineteen Jews were killed and forty-seven seriously injured. This was the third explosion in the same quarter within three months. As on previous occasions, the Egyptian authorities and press sought with characteristic cynicism to place the responsibility for the explosion on the Jews themselves. As on previous occasions, these outrages have given to the Arab population the opportunity to riot in the Jewish quarter and to plunder the homes and business premises of the Jews.

The gravity of the situation has been confirmed by the report of the Arab newspaper "Al Zamane" of Cairo which stated on September 23rd last that a state of emergency was proclaimed in the Mouski quarter of Cairo.

3 In urging consideration and action by the General Assembly in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 3 hereof, the World Jewish Congress submits:-

(a) The anti-Jewish acts and measures in Iraq and Egypt constitute a clear case of persecution of and discrimination against a racial and religious group in violation of the principles laid down in the Preamble and in Articles 51 (3) and 55 (c) of the United Nations Charter.

(b) The acts and measures described are an infraction of the Resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on the motion of the Egyptian Representative, on November 19th, 1946, viz.:

"The General Assembly declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and calls on the governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end."

(c) The aforementioned principles of the Charter and the undertaking, expressed in Article 56, by which "all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organisation for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55", as well as the above-mentioned Resolution of the General Assembly, create a legal - and not merely a moral - international obligation on the part of the Member States of the United Nations.

(d) The violation of such an international obligation is a matter of international concern, does not constitute a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State, and is not, therefore, covered



continued to be placed the whole of the property in a state of the affairs of the Government of a number of towns. However, as well as the former Great Britain, which also was seriously damaged, with the former Government of the King of Iraq in 1941, in September 1941.

Continuously with the Iraqi Government's anti-Jewish policy, the Government of Iraq is permitted to conduct a violent campaign of incitement against the Jews, demanding, inter alia, the confiscation of their properties and funds and other measures necessary measures.

(b) Expiry The terms of the various agreements between the Jewish population in which reference has been made in the agreements and in the various resolutions of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and in the Jewish Agency for Palestine, on September 22nd when the Jewish Agency for Palestine was the serious body existing in the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Jews were killed and property seriously injured. This was the third explosion in the same quarter within three months. As in previous occasions, the Egyptian authorities and police sought with determination to prevent the explosion. It is for the explosion on the Jews themselves, as in previous occasions, these measures have given to the Jewish population the opportunity to live in the Jewish Agency and to transfer the money and business premises of the Jews.

The gravity of the situation has been confirmed by the reports of the Arab newspaper "Al-Balad" of Beirut which stated on September 22nd that a case of emergency was proclaimed in the Jewish Agency of Beirut.

8. It is the conviction of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 7 above, the World Jewish Congress should:

(a) The Arab-Jewish talks and measures in Iraq and Egypt, constitute a clear case of persecution of and discrimination against a racial and religious group in violation of the principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter.

(b) The acts and measures described are an interference of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, on November 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898,



by the reservation of Article 2 (7) of the United Nations Charter.

This view was confirmed by the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly in connection with the dispute concerning the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. Notwithstanding South Africa's objection that the question was of an essentially domestic character, the General Assembly adopted the Resolution No. 75, asserting the competence of the United Nations in this matter. In this Resolution, the General Assembly expressed the opinion that "the treatment of Indians in the Union shall be in conformity with international obligations under ..... the relevant provisions of the Charter" and requested the Government of the Union of South Africa to submit a report to the next Session of the General Assembly on the measures adopted to this effect.

(e) It is pointed out further that these matters come within the competence of the General Assembly by virtue of Article 10 of the Charter, providing that "the General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter". Article 13 (1/b) specifically mentions the "realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" as one of the matters within the authority of the General Assembly.

(f) The adoption of a recommendation as proposed in paragraph 4 (a) of this letter, and the request for an immediate report on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the countries concerned, as suggested in paragraph 4 (b), are compatible with the terms of Article 10 of the Charter providing that the General Assembly "may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations", and are confirmed by the terms of Article 13 (1) establishing the authority of the General Assembly to "initiate studies and make recommendations" specifically related to the realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Such recommendations and request for information could not be considered as an interference in the essentially domestic affairs of a State within the meaning of Art. 2 (7) of the Charter, since the recommendations made on the basis of Articles 13 and 55 of the Charter and a request for information cannot be regarded as infringing the sovereign rights of a State.

The General Assembly's Resolution on the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa sets a clear precedent for action by the United Nations in relation to the treatment of Jews in Iraq and Egypt, both in respect of recommendations to, and reports from, Members of the United Nations.

9. I am directed to express the earnest hope of the World Jewish Congress that, in order to prevent further peril to the lives and rights of the Jews in Arab countries, your Government may act in accordance with the submissions contained in this letter, or in such other way as may be deemed appropriate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*A. L. Esterlin*

A. L. ESTERLIN,  
Political Secretary.







משרד החוץ

הקריה, כ"ו בחשוון תש"ט  
25 בנובמבר 1948

ח.א. 2054/8/135/1

לכבוד  
הכריח העולמי של  
צעירי החלוצ והפועל הסורתי,  
התנהלה הראשית,  
ח.ד. 431,  
חל-אביב.

א.נ.נ.

הננו לאשר בחודש אה קבלת  
מכתבכם חפ' 5137 מיום 21.11.48 והמכתב  
הרצוף אליו.

המכתב נקרא בחשומה לב סרובה  
והובא לידיעת הנוגעים בדבר.

בכל הכבוד

ח.א.

ח.זרמל  
מחלקת הסורה החיכוך

חו/צר

1950-1951

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1950-1951

1950-1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1950-1951

1950-1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1950-1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1950-1951

1950-1951

1950-1951  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1950-1951



מ ש ר ר ה ח ו ץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה, יב' בחש"ט  
15 באוקטובר 1948

אל: המחלקה המדינית  
מאח: מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הדברים דלקמן הם סיכום של סיפורם של שני יהודים צעירים מקהיר שהגיעו לפני זמן מעט לישראל דרך איטליה. הם יצאו את מצרים באמצע ספטמבר.

1. העצורים במחנה הקסטפ.

בסך הכל נמצאים בערך 350 עצורים במחנה הקסטפ בקהיר. יש ביניהם ציונים, חברי הופד, קומוניסטים, פרטיזנים יוגוסלביים ופרטיזנים יוניים ממצודיו של מרקוס. היהודים העשירים העצורים שם יש להם זכויות מיוחדות. יש להם מקומות מגורים נוחים וניתן להם הרשיון להזמין אוכל מיוחד; אפילו מקורים עומדים לרשותם.

50 חיילים חתה פיקודם של 3 קצינים שומרים ~~אל ש קאצא~~ על המחנה. העצורים הקומוניסטים מאורגנים יפה ונטלו לידם את האירגון הפנימי של המחנה. הם אירגנו חליפה מכתבים חשאים עם החוץ. החשלוס הקבוע בעד מכח מבורח הוא 5 גרוש אם המכתב מובל ע"י חייל ו-50 גרוש אם הוא מובל ע"י קצין.

היחסים בין העצורים והחיילים הם טובים. יש לעצורים הרשות לקבל ביקורים פעמים לחדש לחצי שעה. פעם בשבוע חלף משמר המחנה, אירע מקרה של התנגשות בין העצורים ומפקד המחנה. הסבה לכך הייתה שהקצין רצה לשנות את ההסדר ביהם לביקורים. הקצין ספג מכות אחרי שניסה להסית פליטים ארצישראליים ממחנה בטמון להחקיף את מחנה העצורים.

הקונסוליה האיטלקית מתעניינת מאוד בעצורים האיטלקיים ועושה מאמצים רבים כדי להשיג את שחרורם. הקונסול הצרפתי אינו פעיל בענין זה. העצורים הצרפתיים נאלצו להתחיל בשביחה רעב כדי להביא אותו לידי התערבות.

2. היהודים.

היהודים שפעולתם הציונית ידועה נעצרו או נמצאים חתה השגחה חמורה מצד המשטרה. בדרך כלל יכולים היהודים ברובם לחות חיים חפשיים, מאזינים לשידורים ישראליים והיריעות נמסרות בחשאי. היהודים בארץ-אליהוד החארגנו במגמה להדף החקפות האספסוף על שכונתם. הם סידרו חפיקי משמר. אך קשה להם למנוע המחננות של יחידים לשכונתם.

אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמון מגלים מרץ בפעולה והסחה נגד היהודים. הם אחראים בעד ההתפוצצות בחנות סיקורל הגדולה. חמרי הנפץ הובאו במכונית שנהגה חברים של אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמון.

המסחר היהודי הוא במצב של קפאון. בכמה מקרים פיטרו תעשיות ובחי מסח פרטיים את פקיריהם היהודיים. אחרים נמנעים מלמנות פקירים יהודיים חדשים. כמעט זה דבר מן הנמנע בשביל יהודים לקבל משכנות משרדיות.

3. הצנזורה.

השלטונות מסילים צנזורה חמורה ביותר על הידיעות מהחזית. חיילים פצועים הוכלו לבחי החולים בלילה ולא ניתנה להם האפשרות לבוא בסוג עם אזרחים.



100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000

100-100000-1000



משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

תקריה, יב' בחש"מ  
15 באוקטובר 1948

8/135/א

אל: המחלקה המדינית  
מאח: מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הדברים דלקמן הם סיכום של סיפורם של שני יהודים צעירים מקהיר שהגיעו לפני זמן מעט לישראל דרך איטליה. הם יצאו אח מצרים באמצע ספטמבר.

1. העצורים במחנה הקסטס.

בסך הכל נמצאים בערך 350 עצורים במחנה הקסטס בקהיר. יש ביניהם ציונים, חברי הופד, קומוניסטים, פרטיזנים יוגוסלביים ופרטיזנים יוניים ממערביו של מרקוס. היהודים העשירים העצורים שם יש להם זכויות מיוחדות. יש להם מקומות מגורים נוחים וניתן להם תרשיון לתזמין אוכל מיוחד. אפילו מקורים עומדים לרשותם.

50 חיילים חתה פיקודם של 3 קצינים שומרים על המחנה. העצורים הקומוניסטים מאורגנים יפה ונמלו לידם את האירגון הפנימי של המחנה. הם אירגנו חליפה מכבים חשאים עם החוץ. החשלום הקבוע בעד מכח מוכר הוא 5 גרוש אם המכח מובל ע"י חייל ו-50 גרוש אם הוא מובל ע"י קצין.

היחסים בין העצורים והחיילים הם טובים. יש לעצורים הרשות לקבל ביקורים פעמים אחדות לחצי שעה. פעם בשבוע חלף משמר המחנה, אירע מקרה של התנגשות בין העצורים ומפקד המחנה. הסבה לכך הייתה שהקצין רצה לשנות את ההסדר ביחס לביקורים. הקצין ספג מכות אחרי שניסה להסית פליטים ארצישראליים ממחנה בטמון להתקיף את מחנה העצורים.

הקונסוליה האיסלקית מתענינה מאוד בעצורים האיסלקיים ועושה מאמצים רבים כדי להשיג את שחרורם. הקונסול הצרפתי אינו פעיל בעניין זה. העצורים הצרפתיים נאלצו להתחיל בשביחה רעב כדי להביא אותו לידי התערבות.

2. היהודים.

היהודים שפעולתם הציונית ידועה נעצרו או נמצאים חתה השוטה המורה מצד המשטרה. בדרך כלל יכולים היהודים ברובם לחזות חיים חפשיים, מאזינים לשידורים ישראליים והידיעות נמסרות בחשאי. היהודים בחארת-אליהוד התארגנו במגמה להדף התקפות האספסוף על שכונתם. הם סידרו תפקידי משמר, אך קשה להם למנוע התנגדות של יחידים לשכונתם.

אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמן מגלים מרץ בפעולה והסתה נגד היהודים. הם אחראים בעד ההתפוצצות בתנוה פיקורל הגדולה. חמרי הנפץ הובאו במכונית שנהגה חברים של אלאח'ואן אלמוסלמן.

המפתח היהודי הוא במצב של קפאון. בכמה מקרים פיטרו תעשיות ונבחי מסה פרטיים את פקידתם היהודיים. אחרים נמנעים מלמנות פקידים יהודיים חדשים. במעט זה דבר מן הנמנע בשביל יהודים לקבל משרות משרדיות.

3. הצנוורה.

השלטונות מסילים צנוורה חמורה ביותר ביהוד על הידיעות מתחזית. חיילים פצועים הובלו לבחי החולים בלילה ולא ניתנה להם האפשרות לבוא כסוג עם אורחים.



11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8

11/3/22/ 8



## C O P Y

In the name of the Hanhalah of Hapoel Hamizrachi in Egypt, I send you this detailed but simple and concise report of the activities of our different Shiffim in Egypt, and of the general situation in Egypt, with special stress on the Jewish community here.

Being out from Eretz Israel since the 15th May 1948, we have caught this unique occasion of being put in contact with our movement in Eretz by yourself. We beg you, then, to read this report, but not to publish it (for security reasons) and to make it reach, integrally and completely, ~~in~~ the Hapoel Hamizrachi in Eretz-Israel.

### THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Tight censorship on everything - lies, visible and easily detected, to the population from the government - Military communiques absolutely false - Ignorant population, and of very low standard in all respects, especially intellectually, morally, politically and socially - Intensive propoganda in the papers, radio and Mosques against the Jews by all means - 1 ) Shouting libels and diffamation and attacks against the moral, by the meanest and the lowest ways. This propoganda is lead, encouraged, paid and directed by the government.

- 2 ) Religious fanaticism, etc. Result: Pogroms and agressions of which you are surely acquainted.

### THE JEWS.

Double martyr: moral and corporal (i.e. of mind and body) only diminished by the news of the "Haganah" and "Kol Israel" which send us encouragement by ~~and~~ acquainting us of the strength of our State, its military success, its political success, its Unity, its solidarity and its desicions.

Moral Martyrs : Insults, despise, fanaticism, diffomation, low and mean by newspapers, radio and in the Mosques. Jewish employees put out of their work.

Corporal Martyr : Bombs, crimes, murders (individuals) and collective Jewish houses and homes. During the weeks from the 16th - 23rd July 1948 : 300 persons killed, of which 200 were Jews and the rest of Europeans or persons having light coloured faces. Imprisonment, interning in Concentration camps, sequestration of Jewish money and possessions, and ~~in~~ the Jews have been put out of their homes in the districts of Abdin, ~~Ku~~ Kubbek, etc. by a military proclomation in Cairo; more than 250 families became homeless. But where is the Council of the Jewish Community? As if it has never existed. The Great Rabbi, Chaim Nachum ~~does~~ does great efforts near the authorities, but they always send with arrognace and his reclama tions are ignored.

### ZIONISM IN EGYPT.

As a direct effect of this persecution, Zionism has gained every heart and every mind. Where is the Zionist Organization? Part of its members are in concentration camps and the rest, and the "great" personalities of Zionism have become very affraid and completely incompetent and want to hide to save their money, being "so" afraid. But the Hapoel ~~X~~







Hamizrachi, who have known since a long time, the complete incompetence of these persons and who have had to suffer during years from their opposition to us, the Hapoel Hamizrachi has learned since long to work by his own means. The Zionist work is now done by the Youth. There are 3 movements working now in Egypt: Hapoel Hamizrachi, Hechalutz and Hashomer.

Hashomer: 150 chaverim in Cairo - 80 in Alexandria. Intensive work. Very developed selfishness. At many occasions has put its own interest in first place, ignoring the interest of Egyptian Zionism and movements. 10 chaverim in Concentration camp at Cairo and 15 at Alexandria.

Hechalutz: 160 chaverim in Cairo, of which 40 in concentration camp, 50 not working and 70 working well. Alexandria: 100 chaverim, of which 20 are in concentration camp. The chaverim in concentration camp are: The Mazkir, the whole Hanhalah and Moatzah and the majority of Bogrim and responsible chaverim.

The chaverim who are not in concentration camps and who wanted to work, tried to collaborate with the Hashomer. One week after, the Hashomer asked them to liquidate their movement and to act here individually to the gedudim of Hashomer.

Result: the Hechalutz was indignant and refused. The collaboration with Hashomer came to an end. The chaverim of the Hechalutz asked the Hapoel Hamizrachi to help them, Hapoel Hamizrachi made it a duty to reorganise them in the same way it had organised its own gedudim (see below), to give them advice, and furnish them with all their sichot and material. Since one and a half months, by decision of the Hanhalah, our temporary Mazkir has given them loyally all the help and the sichot. 70 chaverim of Hechalutz are now working intensively as gedudim of Hechalutz.



Hamitovitch, who have known since 1934. The  
notable importance of these persons and who have had to suffer  
during years from their opposition to us. The Soviet Hamitovitch had  
learned since then to work by his own means. The Soviet work in now  
done by the Soviet. There are 3 movements working now in Egypt. Hamitov  
Hamitovitch, Hamitovitch and Hamitovitch.  
Hamitovitch: 150 persons in Cairo - 50 in Alexandria. 100 persons work.  
Very developed business. At many occasions has had the two largest  
in Egypt, having the interest of Egyptian business and movement.  
10 persons in concentration camp at Cairo and 15 at Alexandria.  
Hamitovitch: 50 persons in Cairo, at which 40 in concentration camp.  
50 not working and 20 working well. Alexandria: 100 persons, of which  
20 are in concentration camp. The movement in concentration camp are:  
Hamitovitch, the whole Hamitovitch and Hamitovitch and the majority of Hamitovitch and  
Hamitovitch movement.  
The persons who are not in concentration camp and who wanted to  
work, tried to collaborate with the Hamitovitch. One week after, the Hamitovitch  
asked them to liquidate their movement and to act here individually  
in the name of Hamitovitch.  
Result: The Hamitovitch was indignant and refused. The collaboration  
with Hamitovitch came to an end. The character of the Hamitovitch named the  
Soviet Hamitovitch to help them. Soviet Hamitovitch was a duty to  
reorganize them in the same way it had organized its own movement (a  
help). To give them money, and furnish them with all their needs and  
equipment. Since one week and a half month, by order of the Hamitovitch.  
Our temporary work has given them loyalty and the help and the other.  
To organize the Hamitovitch and now working intensively in a system of Hamitovitch.



# מדינת ישראל

אל: משרד החוץ, הקריה

מאת: משרד העליה, הקריה

תאריך: 5 חשון תש"ט

22 נובמבר 1948

מס. 8471/1019

ר'ב קטעים ממכתב שנשלח לה' שפירא,  
שר העליה וחבריות, לידיעתכם.

המכתב נחקבל, בדרך המחטרת, בכרית  
העולמית של תורה ועבודה (הפועל המזרחי),  
כתל-אביב.

דב רוזן.  
דב רוזן.

נכנס ביום	24
1948	2618
8/135/ח/א	ת"י

RECEIVED

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. M. Smith

RECEIVED  
APR 11 1891  
2142  
2142



מדינת ישראל

הממשלה הזמנית

משרד המעוטים

חקריה, בחשון, תש"ט  
4 בנובמבר, 1948

מע/אי/90/352

אל : משרד החוץ.

מאת : משרד המעוטים.

חננו מאשרים את קבלת מכתבכם מיום

31.10.48 בענין הרכ הראשי של יהדות

מצרים נחום אפנדי.

י. נבון.

מזכיר כללי.

י-ט

ינ/רכ.

משרד החוץ  
נכנס ביום

4. נוב' 1948

1640

מספר

חיס. ג/א/8/35

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

4. 30576. 3. 4. 1977.

04.11.18 Dear friends and new subscribers

STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF THE

• 257 •

41577. 24/4/6.

05/09/2004

N 55° E No 19

15:0 5'15"

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

2000



2035

RE: Chief Rabbi of Egypt.

According to "Journal d'Egypte" (17.10.48) H. Nahoum Effendi, Chief Rabbi of Egypt, is on the eve of tendering his resignation for ill-health. The question will be examined by the Jewish Community Council in its next meeting.

Should his resignation be accepted, a 3-members committee will be appointed to deal with current affairs until H. Nahoum's successor is appointed and his appointment officially agreed upon by the Egyptian Government.

Distribution : Director General.  
Political Department.  
Ministry for Minorities.

31st October, 1948.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Middle East Division

2 November 1948.

Ref: More Jewish property in Egypt under custody.

8/1352A  
The following Jewish business-concerns have been placed under Government's custody:

The Near East Superintending Coy Ltd, in Alexandria and its branches in Cairo, Port Said and Suez.

Regime Bond Department Stores in Alexandria and its branch in Suez.

Levy Bros. and Coy Ltd, in Cairo and its branch in Alexandria.

F. Livierato, Alexandria.

Rabone, Peterson and Coy Ltd, Alexandria.

PELTOURS S.A.E. Cairo

Yussef Hensl, administrator of the Near East Superintending Coy and Regime Bond Department Stores.

Levy Brothers, Cairo.

Edward Salomon Levy, Alexandria.  
(Bourse Egyptienne 21.10.48.)

YB/FK

Distribution:

Director General  
Political Department  
Economic Division  
World Jewish Congress



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Middle East Division

2 November 1948.

Ref: Chief Rabbi of Egypt.

Journal d'Egypte (19.10.48) denies the information published by "Akhbar al Yom" according to which Haym Nahum Effendi, the Chief Rabbi of Egypt, intends to resign for ill-health.

YB/FK

Distribution:

Director General  
Political Department  
Ministry for minorities



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1961-1962

1961-1962

1961-1962

1961-1962



81435-10  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Middle East Division

2103/2  
2 November 1948.

Ref: Chief Rabbi of Egypt.

Journal d'Egypte (19.10.48) denies the information published by "Akhbar al Yom" according to which Haya Nahum Effendi, the Chief Rabbi of Egypt, intends to resign for ill-health.

YB/FK

Distribution:

Director General  
Political Department  
Ministry for minorities

מזכר

8/131/c

76

סוף

- 01720

ה'תשנ"ב  
 (ממנו נשקף הים)  
 . The Night of Egyptian Jewry

Q3 12V 100mA 4.3V 11.7

15 2nd 11/11

? Just C

## חתימה

7974



8 / 131 / ד

מזכר

הממשלה, יום, יום, יום

אל

מאת

הקרות -

AMG's Colonial Office - report on  
Disturbances in Senegal -

(האם אתם מעוניינים לדעת?)

Economist's Intelligence Bulletin

הממשלה מאת אקונומיסט בולטין

מאת הממשלה מאת הממשלה יום

טעמים של הממשלה, הממשלה, הממשלה  
הממשלה, הממשלה - ממשלה, הממשלה  
ממשלה, הממשלה - ממשלה, הממשלה  
הממשלה - הממשלה

ממשלה, הממשלה, הממשלה, הממשלה  
ממשלה, הממשלה, הממשלה, הממשלה

החתימה

התאריך

2734  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
-----

Middle East Division  
-----

To the Political Department

Re: Egyptian Jews in France.

According to "Akbbar el Yom"  
(2.10.48.) the Egyptian Police is  
supervising the activities and contacts  
of Egyptian Jews now in Paris.



RECEIVED

1900

1900

1900

1900

2-22K  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
-----

Middle East Division  
-----

State of alert in Cairo  
for Jewish feast.

A State of alert was proclaimed  
in Cairo on the 4th and 5th of October,  
corresponding to the Jewish Rosh Hashana.

(Zamane, 3.10.48.)

Distribution: Political Department  
Press & Information  
Kol Israel (Arabic)



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

8 135/611

מ ש ר ד ה ח ו ן  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה, יא' בחשרי חש"ט  
14 באוקטובר 1948.

הנדון: המשטרה המצרית עורכת חיפושים  
ברובע היהודי בקהיר.

בוחות משטרה חוקים שכללו 250 קצינים  
ולמעלה מ-1000 שוטרים הקיפו כ-28.9 עם שחר אח  
הרובע היהודי בקהיר. נערך חיפוש מבית לבית.

כפי המסופר נמצאו מדי צבא וחשרי נפץ.  
50 יהודים נאסרו. (אח"א שעה 29.9).

יב"א/צד

המנהל הכללי  
העמק: המחלקה המדינית,  
לשכת העיון  
קול ישראל (ערבית).



4-20-58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-10-80 BY SP-6 JRS/STP

RE: [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible]

1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

מ ש ר ד ה ה ו ן  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה יא' בחטרי חש"ט  
14 באוקטובר 1948.

הנדון: המשטרה המצרית עורכת חיפושים  
ברובע היהודי בקהיר.

בוחזו משטרה חוקים שכללו 250 קצינים  
ולמעלה מ-1000 שוטרים הקיפו ב-28.9 עם שחר את  
הרובע היהודי בקהיר. נערך חיפוש מביח לביח.

בפי המסופר נמצאו מדי צבא וחטרי נפץ.  
50 יהודים נאסרו. (אח"א שעה 29.9).

יב"צ/צ

המנהל הכללי  
העמס: המחלקה המדינית,  
לשכת העיונות  
קול ישראל (ערבית).



2011-11-11  
11/11/11

11/11/11  
11/11/11

11/11/11  
11/11/11

11/11/11  
11/11/11

11/11/11  
11/11/11

11/11/11  
11/11/11

1131

משרד החוץ

הקריה, כ' באלול תש"ח  
24 בספטמבר 1948.

191/8/135/1/1

לכבוד  
מר א. שטרן,  
הסוכנות היהודית לא"י,  
המשלחת הישראלית באיטליה,  
רומא.

א.נ.

שר החוץ בקש מאתנו לאשר את  
קבלת מכתבכם 971/29 מיום 4.8.48.

גם אנו כאן עקבנו בערוה רבה  
אחרי הנעשה במצרים ובארצות ערב האחרות  
וגם מצדנו יש ריונים ומאמצים לעשות  
משהו. לכשתתארגן המחלקה ליהודי המזרח  
החיבון של הנחלה הסוכנות נעמוד אחת  
בקשר אמיץ בעניין הזה.

בכבוד רב,

מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

חז/צר



1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

lecturer on International law in the Fuad University - Progrès Egyptien 13.11.47.). Prof. Zakl's view was accepted by the Egyptian Government. Accordingly, an applicant who cannot produce the necessary documents to prove his nationality could satisfy the authorities by his "nomen, fama, tractus". Thus, an applicant bearing an Egyptian name, who is reputed to be Egyptian and who has been considered an Egyptian in his social dealings should be granted Egyptian nationality. On the other hand, a Jew born in Egypt of Egyptian parents and a permanent resident in the country (stipulated by the law as conditional to the granting of Egyptian nationality) will be considered a non-Egyptian, pending the production of documents in support of his claim. (Prof. Zakl's interpretation of the law and the attitude of the government were strongly opposed by Prof. Andre Boye, Dean of the French Faculty of Law in Cairo - Progrès Egyptien 12.11.47.).

All foreign residents were ordered by the government (November 1947) to be in possession of identity cards. The same order applies to the so-called "local subjects" - persons of undetermined nationality. About 40,000 Jews in Egypt come under the November 1947 order.

YBY/Ts.R.



explosives which caused the explosion." (AP 23.9.). As an explanation of the riots which ensued, the authorities claimed that "Arabs who had rushed to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries (Cairo Radio 23.9.). (Details of the explosion, the extent of the rioting and Jewish reaction are not yet available.).

It is no wonder that these recurrent outrages, coupled with mental and physical suffering have undermined the morale of the Jews and practically reduced them to helplessness. As they wearily await their turn and wonder who will be the next victim, they retain a feeble hope that they may as yet have the good fortune to escape from the country of their birth, never to return.

#### National Discrimination; Societies Law

For the past few years Egyptian nationalism has rapidly grown and expanded; consequently the Jews have been reduced to a state of being permanent hostages in Arab hands. Up to the present the Jews held a supremacy in the economic field, which the new discriminating laws force them to relinquish.

The Jewish middle classes fare no better than the rich businessmen. The same deliberate policy is directed against the "white-collar" workers as that against members of the bourgeoisie, and more openly so. The Custodian of Jewish Property offered "employment to Egyptian salesmen who have knowledge of French or English" at the Chamla Frères Department Stores, owned by Jews. The employment notice was published in the August newspapers. (Messrs. Chamla had always employed a large number of Jews). The Custodian's notice, therefore, implies that most of the Jewish employees have either been interned or dismissed. The new Law on Societies will be used by the Egyptian government in support of its attitude. This law provides that 75% of employees receiving at least 65% of the total wages and 90% of the workers receiving at least 80% of the total wages must be Egyptians.

It is a fact that many Jews although born in Egypt are unable to obtain documents establishing their nationality (being deliberately obstructed by officials of the Passports and Nationality Department). The bulk of the Jewish population is considered non-Egyptian, although Article 22 of the Nationality Law (27.2.1929) provides that "a resident is to be considered Egyptian until his nationality has been formally proved."

Egyptian legal experts by means of skilful arguments have succeeded to circumvent the charges that discriminations between Moslems and non-Moslems are made. It was argued that the above mentioned Article 22 could no longer be in force after the abolition (by the Montreaux Convention) of the Capitulations Regime (interpretation by Hamed Bey Zaki, of the

quiet on the surface. Though the police had discovered large quantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb, the investigations that followed were kept secret, and all that appeared in the press was a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive of the rumour that the arms had been discovered in the Mufti's house. Hassan el Banna, leader of the "Moslem Brothers", denied that his party had been involved in the anti-Jewish outrages of June and August ("Ahram" 5.9.). Such denials are in themselves a tacit admission of guilt.

It should be recalled that after the riots of 2nd November 1945, Hassan el Banna also denied that the Brothers had taken part in or had been responsible for the riots. (In Cairo political circles, the 2nd of November 1945 was referred to as "The Moslem Brotherhood Day"). The general opinion of Egyptian Jewry is that the "Moslem Brothers" are largely responsible for the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

#### New outrage in Harat-al-Yahud

On the 22nd of September 1948, several houses (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion in the Cairo Jewish quarter Harat-al-Yahud. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting, 27 people were killed and 62 injured (AP 22/25.9.48.). The police went into action against the rioters. The quarter was cut off (AP 22.9) except to official investigators, including Abdur-Rahman Annar, Under Secretary of the Interior, Salim Zaki, Inspector-General of Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security (Cairo Radio 23.9.). The following day (23.9.), helmeted police in unusually large numbers were reported to be patrolling Cairo streets as an emergency measure. Fifty policemen were placed at the entrance to the Jewish quarter; 17 Jews helped them identify those who asked for admission (AP 23.9.).

The way this outrage was perpetrated and all the attendant circumstances resemble those of the Harat-el-Karayine explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue No. 6.). The same line of policy as on that occasion was now adopted by the Egyptian authorities: that of accusing the Jews themselves of having committed the outrage.

An official spokesman stated that about three hours before the explosion two Jews had been seen emerging from the Jewish quarter each carrying a sackfull of explosives. They had been arrested by the police and detained. Investigations indicated, the spokesman said, that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of the explosives and arms in their possession, and that presumably one of them was removing the



Henri Curiel  
Hezechiel Ibrahim Matalon  
(Bourse Egyptienne 13.8.)

Société Industrielle du Moyen Orient  
Rahmin David, It. Said.  
(P.E. 24.8.)

A. Gattegno ("Ahram" 27.8.)  
etc., etc.

It should be emphasized that Noqrashi Pasha, Premier and Finance Minister, issued the sequestration orders on Jewish property under Martial Law, which provides for the sequestration of the property of "persons interned or under surveillance". This is tantamount to admitting that the sequestration is illegal under normal Egyptian constitutional law, let alone international law. Several Jews whose property was placed in custody are of foreign nationality. What will become of Jewish property under an Egyptian custodian may well be imagined. The state of permanent chaos reigning in government departments in Egypt is well known; the Ministry of Finance is an outstanding example of incompetent and inefficient administration.

As a foretaste of what the future held in store, it was announced in the press that indemnities for loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids would be paid out of sequestered funds ("Bourse Egyptienne" 20.7.). "Akhar-Sa'a" (11.8.) suggested that the Egyptian policemen guarding Jewish premises against looting should be remunerated out of the same funds. The paper claimed that in Cairo alone 4,000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties.

This is certainly a deliberate lie. Police stood on guard *a f t e r* the rioting and looting took place, only intervening at a later stage so as not to lose control entirely.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian government is pursuing a deliberate policy aimed at dislocating Jewish trade and economy. The greater part of the persons whose property has been sequestered have no connection whatsoever with Zionism and the Egyptian authorities are certainly not in good faith when they label them "Zionists".

#### Arms Discovery

There are no indications in the Egyptian press that any further arrests of Jews were made from August on. It seems that the authorities gave up making mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Up to the 22nd of September things appeared relatively

In the meantime, Mr. Hillel Storch, Executive member of the World Jewish Congress, called the attention of Count Bernadotte and Mr. O'Conner, Chairman of the League of the Red Cross Societies, to the critical position of the Jews in Arab countries. He urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to intervene immediately with the Arab governments.

Jewish property placed in custody

Mr. Storch's appeal remained without response. The Egyptian government reverted to its anti-Jewish policy, placing more Jewish concerns under custody, as listed hereunder:-

Darnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)	
Albert Guetta Ltd.	"
Mayer Mositich	"
Jacques Sharbit	"
Marco Mosseri	"
Wolf Horowitz	"
Beno Levi	"
Mayer Shinshala	"
Leon Rosenthal	"
Emilio Levy	"

("Assas" 6.9., "Ahram" 13.9.)

(The financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at an aggregate amount of several hundred thousand pounds. Ed.).

During the first period (15th May to 30th August), Jewish assets sequestered by the Egyptian government had amounted to many millions of pounds. These included the property and funds of:-

Société d'Avances Commerciales  
Société Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte  
J.H. Perez & Co.  
J.H. Perez  
Levi Perez  
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chamla Frères  
Alfred Lichtenthal

("Progrès Egyptien" 11.7.)

Chamla Frères (large Jewish Department Stores)  
(P.E. 12.7.)

Marcel Messique, Alexandria  
Jacques Abdu Shamla, Tanta  
Aslan Barukh, Tanta  
Elie Salim Nassi, Mehalla al Kobra  
("Ahram" 9.8.)



8/18156/11  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Middle East Division  
-----

1.10.1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS  
No.14

The situation of the Jews in Egypt  
(Addenda to Special Issue No. 6.  
of 26.8.1948.)

Measures against Jews resumed after short lull

A series of articles have been published in Egyptian newspapers denying the reports that appeared in the world press of ill-treatment and massacres of Jews. These reports were the result of a campaign launched by foreign correspondents which caused the Egyptian government serious concern. "Akhhbar-al-Yom" (14.8.), the semi-official weekly, admitted "minor incidents" but described the reports in the foreign press as "Zionist lies".

Letters received from Jews who succeeded in escaping from Egypt confirm that the Jewish community is living in constant fear and anxiety. A report in "Combat" (September '48) stressed the fact that Europeans, especially Jews, do not leave their homes, if they can help it, especially after dark. Cinemas and other places of entertainment patronised by Jews and foreigners were empty and some of the better-class cabarets had consequently closed down.

The leaders of the Jewish community have always endeavoured to curry favour with the authorities and to appease the mob. It is no wonder that a policy of weakness such as this has been exploited to the full. Every act of submission inevitably brought new appeasement in its wake. Thus, a donation to the Soldier's Welfare Fund would bring a request for a contribution to the Arab Refugees Fund. Chief Rabbi Haym Nahum Effendi even urged the Jewish community to contribute towards the care of Arab refugees (Nebs 11.9.48).

A short lull followed (most probably by order of the authorities, in order to substantiate their allegation that "the so-called anti-Jewish incidents had been grossly exaggerated".) During this period 14 Jewish internees of French nationality were set free after reiterated protests by the French Government. ("Combat" 1.9).

(ענה)

מזכר

א/131/8

אל

הע"ה האלקטרוני

מאת

דחלוקה הענינה המיוקן.

הערות -

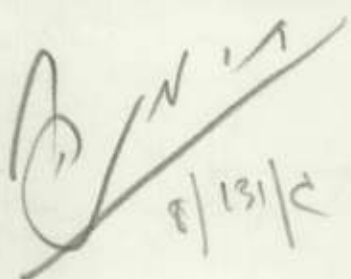
- נלקח: המיוקן של 2.10.48 של אצלם  
 של יומדי אלוים.
- (1) אטיסדה א' (220 - אטי יומדי) נאלו  
 כאלוים ב 640 מוש
- לדבריה של אורה לוקמן נאלו כ 1000.
- בדוג' 2 (אטי יומדי זלוי) אנו מולו  
 כ 150 זלויים:
- נקטנו עבר עלי המעקב העקב -  
 נאמר.
- (2) בדוג' - מיוקן "נלקח" מיוקן - מיוקן -  
 דוג' - נלקח "נלקח" מיוקן - מיוקן -  
 מיוקן - מיוקן - מיוקן - מיוקן -
- (3) בדוג' - מיוקן (מיוקן) מיוקן - מיוקן -  
 מיוקן - מיוקן - מיוקן - מיוקן -

(הכוב)

חתימה

תאריך



  
 ח' נ  
 כ' / 13 / 48

משרד החוץ

מזכר

אל

ועד ימכ"ר

מא

מה המנהל המנהל

תקנות: "הצעה להגדלת יחידה נשיא"  
 (נכנסת לתאריך 3/10/48)

הנהלת המנהל - נכנסת לתאריך  
 דרך מחלקת המנהל  
 הוקמה המנהלה המנהלית, והמנהל  
המנהל, ואלו המנהל אל המנהל  
 אילו המנהל המנהל אל המנהל  
 להוציא המנהל, אל המנהל המנהל  
 אל המנהל המנהל אל המנהל - אל המנהל  
 אל המנהל המנהל אל המנהל  
 המנהל המנהל אל המנהל המנהל

החתימה

האריך

אל המנהל המנהל אל המנהל - המנהל המנהל  
 המנהל המנהל אל המנהל המנהל  
 המנהל המנהל אל המנהל המנהל  
 המנהל המנהל אל המנהל המנהל

COPIA DEL PROCLAMA DEL GOVERNATORE MILITARE EGIZIANO SULLA ISTITUZIONE  
IN ALESSANDRIA D'EGITTO DI UN CONSIGLIO DELLE PREDE.

dal Journal d'Egypte 9/7/1948.

PAR PROCLAMATION DU GOUVERNEUR MILITAIRE GENERAL UN CONSEIL DES  
PRISES A ETE INSTITUTE A ALEXANDRIE.

Il a pour rôle la réglementation de la confiscation des marchandises  
capturées parce que destinées à la Palestine.- Des Commissions d'en-  
quête sont constituées à Alexandrie, à Port Said et à Suez, et sont  
chargées des enquêtes préliminaires.

S.E. Mahmoud Fahmy El-Mokrahi pacha, gouverneur militaire général,  
a rendu, hier, la proclamation suivante, No.38, instituant un Conseil  
des prises:

art.1.- Il est institué à Alexandrie un Conseil dénommé "Conseil des  
prises".

art.2.- Le Conseil des prises sera composé d'un Conseiller d'Etat  
à la Cour du Contentieux administratif, président, du conseiller judi-  
ciaire du Gouverneur Militaire Général, du Dr. Mahmoud Sami Guenena Bey,  
vice-recteur de l'Université Farouk Ier, du Directeur Général de l'Ad-  
ministration des Douanes et d'un Officier supérieur désigné par le  
Ministre de la Défense Nationale, membres.

art.3.- Dans les affaires des prises, le Conseil appliquera les  
règles du droit international public et en leur absence, il statuera  
selon les règles de l'équité.

Aux fins de l'application de la présente proclamation, est considé-  
rée comme prise, toute marchandise de quelque nature qu'elle soit,  
expédition, directement ou indirectement, à des personnes ou à des in-  
stitutions se trouvant en Palestine, si elle a pour objet d'intensi-  
fier l'effort de guerre des sionistes qui combattent en Palestine,  
et qui aura été capturée par les autorités navales, par l'Administra-  
tion des Douanes ou par l'Administration des Gardes-côtes, dans les  
ports égyptiens, dans les eaux territoriales égyptiennes ou palestini-  
ennes, ou en haute mer, durant les opérations militaires en Palestine.

art.4.- Si le Conseil déclare la validité de la capture, il ordon-  
nera la confiscation de la prise au profit de l'Etat.

S'il en déclare la nullité, il ordonnera la libération de la prise  
ou le paiement de sa contre-valeur si elle a été consommée ou s'il en  
a été disposé pour quelque motif que ce soit. Dans ce cas, le Conseil  
pourra attribuer des dommages-intérêts pour tout préjudice qui aurait  
été subi par le navire, les marchandises ou le propriétaire du navire,  
du chef de la capture, à moins qu'il n'y ait eu des raisons justifiant  
la capture, et ~~notamment~~ notamment si le capitaine du navire avait tenté de  
jeter les marchandises à la mer, de détruire ou dissimuler les papiers de  
bord ou de faire usage de papiers de bord faux ou falsifiés ou bien si  
l'on trouve des papiers de bord doubles ou si le capitaine tarde à  
établir que les marchandises ne devaient pas faire l'objet des mesures  
de confiscation.

Dans tous les cas, les frais de l'instance seront à la charge du  
propriétaire de la prise.

Art. 5.- Il est institué dans chacun des ports d'Alexandrie, de Port-  
Said et de Suez, une commission d'enquête composée d'un substitut du  
Parquet, délégué par le Ministre de la Justice, président, d'un délégué  
de l'Administration des Douanes, désigné par le Ministre des Finances,  
et d'un représentant des compagnies de navigation nommé par le Ministre  
des Communications.



Art. 6.— La commission prévue à l'article précédent procédera à une enquête préliminaire en présence du capitaine du navire ou son représentant sur tout ce qu'il importe au Conseil des prises de connaître lorsque l'affaire de la prise lui sera soumise. Cette commission devra notamment faire des investigations sur la prise, son prix, le lieu et les circonstances de la capture, son propriétaire, sa destination et la personne ou l'institution à qui elle était expédiée. La commission aura, à cet effet, le droit de procéder à l'inspection du navire, de prendre connaissance des papiers de bord et d'interroger l'équipage ou les passagers. Il sera dressé un procès-verbal d'enquête qui sera signé par les membres de la commission et par le capitaine du navire ou son représentant. Ce procès verbal sera transmis au délégué de l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège dans la zone.

Art. 7.— Si l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège, après avoir pris connaissance du procès-verbal d'enquête, estime qu'il n'y a pas lieu de libérer administrativement la prise, l'affaire sera portée devant le Conseil des prises, sur une requête signée par la dite autorité ou par ses délégués dans les zones spéciales accompagnée des pièces de la commission d'enquête.

Art. 8. Si l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège, ou ses délégués, ne portent pas l'affaire devant le Conseil des prises, dans un délai d'un mois à partir de la capture, le propriétaire de la prise pourra porter l'affaire devant le Conseil sur une requête signée par lui ou par un avocat inscrit devant les cours d'Appel ou la Cour de cassation.

Art. 9.— Un chef du Parquet, délégué à cet effet par le Ministre de la Justice, sera nommé avocat général près du Conseil des prises et conclura dans toute action introduite devant le dit Conseil.

Art. 10.— La requête introductive d'instances est signifiée, avec ses annexes, au propriétaire de la prise et à l'avocat général dans les huit jours de la date de la présentation.

Art. 11. La propriétaire de la prise pour déposer au secrétariat du Conseil dans les 15 jours de la signification, une note de conclusions accompagnée de pièces justificatives. L'avocat général aura sept jours à partir de l'expiration du délai visé à l'alinéa précédent, pour déposer au secrétariat du Conseil une note en réplique accompagnée des pièces justificatives. Si l'avocat général use de son droit de répliquer, le propriétaire de la prise aura un nouveau délai de 4 jours pour déposer une note en réplique accompagnée des pièces, l'avocat général aura un nouveau délai de 4 jours pour déposer une note en réponse à la réplique du propriétaire de la prise.

Art. 12. Dans les 24 heures de l'expiration des délais prévus à l'article précédent, les secrétaires du Conseil soumettra le dossier de l'affaire au Président aux fins de charger un de ses membres de faire un rapport comportant les faits et les questions juridiques soulevées dans le litige.

Le membre rapporteur pourra autoriser le propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général à présenter des notes ou pièces complémentaires dans un délai qu'il leur fixera; il pourra également procéder à une enquête supplémentaire. Le rapport sera déposé au secrétariat du Conseil. L'audience sera ensuite fixée pour l'examen de l'affaire.

Art. 13. Le propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général pourront prendre connaissance du rapport au secrétariat du Conseil; de même ils pourront en réquerir copie.

Art. 14. Les consuls des puissances étrangères en Egypte pourront présenter à la commission d'enquête les notes qu'ils jugeront utiles de présenter dans l'intérêt de leurs ressortissants. De même, ils pourront présenter pareilles notes au Conseil des prises par l'entremise de l'avocat général.

Art. 15. A l'audience fixée pour l'examen de l'affaire, le membre rapporteur donnera lecture de son rapport; le président pourra autoriser l'avocat du propriétaire de la prise et l'avocat général à présenter des observations verbales.



Art. 16. Si le Conseil estime nécessaire de procéder à une enquête, il la fera lui-même à l'audience ou bien il déléguera un de ses membres à cet effet.

Art. 17. Les audiences du Conseil des prises ne sont pas publiques.

Art. 18. Dans tous les cas, le propriétaire de la prise, sera considéré comme demandeur en l'affaire soumise au Conseil des prises. Il lui incombe de prouver que la prise est libre de tout ce qui l'expose aux mesures de confiscation.

Art. 19. Les actes de procédure et le jugements rendus par le Conseil des prises seront notifiés par la voie administrative, sur la demande du secrétariat du Conseil, au domicile des intéressés, s'il ont leur résidence en Egypte, et par l'entremise du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères d'Egypte et des représentant diplomatiques étrangers en Egypte, pour les personnes résidant à l'étranger.

Art. 20. Les jugements du Conseil des prises ne sont susceptibles d'aucun recours. Toutefois ils ne seront exécutoires qu'après leur confirmation par l'autorité préposée à l'état de siège. Si la dite autorité ne confirme pas le jugement, elle renverra l'affaire au Conseil pour un nouvel examen.

Art. 21. L'autorité préposée à l'état de siège, ou celui qu'elle déléguera à cet effet, veillera à l'exécution des jugements du Conseil des prises. La dite autorité aura toujours le droit de libérer la prise, nonobstant le jugement en ordonnant la confiscation.

Art. 22. Les jugements rendus par le Conseil des prises, ordonnant soit la confiscation soit la libération de la prise, auront un effet rétroactif à partir de la date de la capture.

Art. 23. En ce qui concerne les prises capturées avant la publication de la présent proclamation:

- 1) leur cas pourra être soumis au Conseil des prises même si elles n'ont pas fait objet d'une enquête par la commission prévue à l'article 8
- 2) Le délai d'un mois prévu à l'article 8 commencera à courir à partir de la date de publication de la présente proclamation.

Art. 24. Les navires de guerre et de commerce appartenant aux sionistes de la Palestine seront confisqués dès leur capture et deviendront propriété de l'Etat sans besoin d'en soumettre les cas au Conseil de prises.



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the results of the survey.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different regions.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different districts.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different villages.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different farms.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different households.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different families.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different groups.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different communities.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different societies.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different organizations.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different associations.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different unions.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different leagues.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different clubs.

16. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different societies.

17. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different organizations.

18. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different associations.

19. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different unions.

# מדינת ישראל

הממשלה הזמנית  
משרד המעוטים.

א. כ. נ. ל.

ל. י. מ.

משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

הקריה, יבאלול, חש"ח,  
ב-3 בספטמבר, 1948.

עמ/אמ/26/1441

ל.

אל : - ראש הממשלה ושר הבטחון;  
- שר החוץ.

מאת: שר המעוטים.

הנני מצרף לכאן העתק מכתב שנוקבל  
מפר"ז, מאדס שעוב אח קהיר בחאריך 7.9.48  
(ברור שהחאריך 7.10 ו-9.10.48 שנוכרו בגוף  
המכתב בטעות מקורן, כי עדיין לא הגענו לחדש  
ה-10).

2. המכתב מתאר את המאורעות שקרו בקהיר,  
ולדעתי בודאי תמצאו בהם ענין.

ב. שטריח,  
שר המעוטים.

משרד החוץ  
נכנס ביום  
23 ספט' 1948  
5413  
8/10/48  
מספר  
תיק

אש/של.



1

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

הקריה, ימ' באלול חס"ח  
23 בספטמבר 1948.

8/135/א/1

אל: המחלקה הסדיניה  
מאת: מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

הנדון: עקול רכוש יהודי במצרים.

נודע לכם מאד אם חוכלו להסציא לנו  
רשימה של יהודים במצרים שרכושם נעקל,  
וכן אם מכוס ערך הרכוש הנ"ל, בכל מקרה  
ומסרה.

יב"צ/צ



2 כ"ז

26.9.48

מדינת ישראל  
הממשלה הזמנית  
משרד המעושים.

הקריה, 6 באלול, תש"ח,  
3 בספטמבר, 1948.

מע/אמ/26/1470

ראש הממשלה ושר הבטחון;  
שר החוץ;  
שר האוצר;  
שר המשפטים.

23 ספט' 1948

5714

היקף

8

אל :  
- ראש הממשלה ושר הבטחון;  
- שר החוץ;  
- שר האוצר;  
- שר המשפטים.  
מאח: שר המעושים.

הנדרון: יהודי מצרים.

משרד החוץ  
מחלקת המעושים

אני מצרף לכאן העתק החוק שחקקה ממשלת  
מצרים לגבי החרמת רכוש ציוני.

2. החוק הנ"ל התפרסם ב-Journal d'Egypte  
9.7.48, ונשלח מאיטליה למר מנחם פייסשון, לרגלי  
עסקיו המסחריים עם איטליה.

3. עד כמה שידוע לי התפרסם החוק במצרים  
בשפות הערבית והצרפתית.

4. היות ואין לי מדרגס מצרפתית לעברית,  
הריני שולח לכם את העתק החוק בשפה הצרפתית,  
כפי שפורסם ב-Journal d'Egypte.

ב. שטריח,

שר המעושים.

אש/של.

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944

1944



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

26th August, 1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS  
No. 6

Special Issue

On

The situation of the Jews in Egypt, after May 15, 1948.

8/18/48  
The following report is compiled from information published in the Egyptian press, and from the scarce news reports emanating irregularly from foreign correspondents in Cairo. It should be kept in mind that news censorship was imposed in Egypt on May 13, 1948.

Martial Law

On May 13, 1948, a Royal Decree imposed martial law over all of Egyptian territory, and appointed Mahmud al Nograshi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, as military governor, enjoying for all intents and purposes, unlimited powers. Thereupon, Nograshi issued several decrees which came into effect on May 15. These included censorship on incoming, outgoing and internal mail, telegraph and telephone communications, wireless messages, etc. The Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Interior, Abdul Rahman Ammar, was appointed Director of Censorship; Ahmed Mortada al Maraghi (at that time the Director of Public Security) was made military governor for the Cairo Zone, (later replaced by Fuad Shirine); Abdul Khalek Hassuna, military governor for the Suez Canal Zone; and Liwa Ahmad Salem, military governor for the frontier areas (Misri 15.5.).

On the same day, May 13, the Italian School Buildings in Fuad al Awal St. (wartime internment camp for wealthy Italian residents), was made ready to house Jewish and Communist suspects (ibid.).

As of May 15, indiscriminate arrests of Jews have taken place in Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal Zone. The first large-scale round-up of Jews began on May 15 at 03.00 Cairo time. Some of the people arrested had been placed under secret police supervision several days previously. Almost all of them were under 35 and had been more or less involved in, or suspected of pro-Zionist or pro-Communist activities. The arrests were made on basis of lists prepared beforehand by the Political Bureau (Ahram 14-16/5). A large number of Egyptian (Moslem) Communists were also caught in the round-up. British, Italian, French and other foreign residents of Jewish faith, were amongst those who were interned.

According to French official sources, quoted by the Paris newspaper "Le Monde", 17 French nationals were arrested and have been detained since May 16. In August they started a hunger-strike in protest, but gave it up on pressure from the French Legation in Cairo. Other sources indicate that the British Ambassador in Cairo had protested to the Egyptian Foreign Minister at the arrest of British citizens.

During the 24 hours which followed the declaration of martial law, 1000 Jews including 160 girls, were arrested in Cairo; 118 in Alexandria; (141 including 26 girls according to Ahram 19.5); and 40 in Port-Said (Misri 16.5.). On the following days and until May 30, at least 1000 other Jews - according to the lowest figures given by the Arabic press - were arrested in Egypt. The men were put in internment camps (mostly in the Huckstep Desert, 15 miles from Cairo,



and in the Abukir area, near Alexandria); the girls were interned in special detention camps under strong police guard. x)

Of other measures resulting from this martial law and affecting the Jews directly, the most important is the one putting Jewish property under government custody (Art. I of Proclamation No. 26.). This order officially applies to those who are interned or under police supervision. Subsequently the order was extended to include property of Jews presently residing (even temporarily) in Palestine. This order also applies to societies and companies, if one of their members resides in Palestine (Journal d'Egypte 22.7.). xx)

#### Deterioration of situation since May 30

As the Palestine war brought new setbacks to the Arabs, a Gestapo-like atmosphere permeated by waves of anti-Jewish terror, embraced the country. Apart from the regular police round-ups, Jews were arrested and their houses searched on the basis of denunciations, unfounded suspicions, silly pretexts and often without any pretext at all, as it suited any policeman in the street.

The following are but a few quotations from the daily "Ahram", which reports regularly about arrests of Jews. Under the heading "Dangerous elements", it states:

"Passengers in a train, who were discussing the Palestine question handed a lady-passenger over to the police, because she had spoken up in favour of the Zionists" (Ahram 20.5.).

"On his way to the Almaza airport, a Jew was arrested and interned" (ibid.).

"A policeman on duty arrested a suspicious man. When the police searched his house, Zionist pamphlets were found" (Ahram 23.6.).

"The police arrested three Jews near the Mena House Hotel. After being questioned they were sent to internment camps" (Ahram 16.6.).

"Two men were arrested late at night on the shore of the Nile. Taken to the police station, it appeared that they were Jews. When their houses were searched the police discovered Zionist and Communist pamphlets. Both men were interned" (Ahram 23.6.).

"A man was arrested while walking in a forbidden area. The police discovered he was a Jew. He had Zionist pamphlets on him and he was interned" (Ahram 30.6.).

"A secret police agent arrested a Jew in Khalig al Misri street. The man had the photo of the President of the so-called State of Israel" (Ahram 1.7.).

It is of course difficult to state, if these press reports correspond to facts. It is very doubtful, however, whether they were published only for propaganda purposes, in an endeavour to appease public opinion which has been continuously hepped up by an unabated anti-Jewish campaign which began long before November 29.

---

x) It may be assumed that the internees enjoy some degree of comfort and that they are properly housed. Hackett was a wartime American camp in the desert near Heliopolis; Abukir, near Alexandria, used to be a large R.A.F. base.

xx) Egyptian students of Jewish faith, studying in Switzerland (about 30), were affected by a decision of the Ministry of Education "to cut financial help from them" (AP 11.8.).



Subsequent events in Egypt, namely the blowing up of Jewish-owned stores, the sequestration of Jewish property and the riots which took place in Cairo between the 17 and the 24th of July (see below) should lead to the assumption that the Jews of Egypt live in fear under the permanent threat of indiscriminate arrests, or of mob violence which is liable to endanger their lives and properties.

No wonder, therefore, that already in June, stories of Jews attempting to commit suicide had appeared in the press (Ahram 18 & 24.6. Misri 29.6.). Likewise, it is no wonder that Jews have thought it wise to donate funds to the Soldier's Welfare Fund. According to the "New York Times" (June 21), "Jews in Egypt have been donating money to the Government as anxious proof of their opposition to Zionism. Last week the Egyptian Government announced that Alexandria Jews had contributed \$ 80,000 and the Jews of Cairo \$160,000 (L.E. 41,000 according to the B.E. 2.7.) to the Egyptian Soldier's Fund". According to the J.C.E. (26.6.) approximately 1000 L. were donated by the Jewish Community in Port Said.

The situation, however, still worsened after June. It is reported that Jews confined themselves in their homes, out of fear. Jewish girls, who had to leave their homes were crosses to escape aggression (Al Ayan 11.8.).

#### Blowing up of Jewish owned houses and stores

- On June 20, at dawn, twelve houses in the Harat al Karayine - a district of Harat al Yahud (Jewish Quarter) in Musky, inhabited by Jews of the Karayite sect - were blown up as a result of two big explosions from charges of gelignite. 44 Jews, including many children and women, were killed and more than 55 severely injured. Several victims died under the debris. The Egyptian authorities, as well as the Egyptian press, tried to accuse the Jews themselves of the outrage. A report by the Director of the Fire Department to the Ministry of Interior concluded that the explosives had been stored inside the houses by the tenants (Misri 21.6., Ahram 22.6., J.C.E. 23.6. and B.E. 20.7.). Police investigations proved fruitless. More than one month after the outrage the Parquet classified the case as one of "homicide without premeditation by unknown people" (Ahram 23.7.).

- On July 6th, high explosives (gelitinite) were accidentally found near the Sudan Government's Agency in Towfiq Street, Cairo. The explosives were dismantled. The press suggested that the Sudan's Agency was the target. The fact remains however that the warehouses of the Jewish-owned drug-stores "Al Hayat" are located in the same building (Ahram 8.7.). In its issue of the previous day, Ahram (7.7.) had not failed to report that "investigators believe that the explosives have been placed there by Zionists..."

- A third criminal bomb-outrage occurred on the 19th of July, shortly before midnight (Cairo time). Charges of high explosives (apparently similar to those used in the Harat al Yahud outrage) blew up and seriously damaged the well-known Jewish-owned Cicurel Department stores in Fuad al Awal Street. About 500 shops, including the Metropole Cinema nearby, suffered damages. Three people were killed and 17 injured. Panic ensued. The air-raid alarms sounded and anti-aircraft guns went into action. Police cordoned off the damaged area for several days. The Prime Minister is reported to have told the press that the explosion was caused by an air-mine. The press, therefore, published lengthy reports stating that the bomb had been dropped by a hostile plane. "Eye-witnesses" accused a Jew, by the name of Jack Sharla, to have flashed signals to the enemy bomber. Sharla was consequently arrested. (He was released two days later). (Ahram 20 & 22.7.). It is worthwhile mentioning that Hassan Rifat Pasha, the former Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, and presently the director of Cicurel Stores, in a Note to the Attorney General, opposed the conclusions of the official enquiry and affirmed that "the explosives had been placed outside the building and not dropped from a plane as generally believed" (B.E. 24.7.).



- The fourth explosion took place on the 28.7. 1948 at 7 p.m. Cairo time, in the David Ates building and stores Elfi Bey St. The explosion was caused by explosives planted on the first floor of the building. There was little damage. Four people sustained injuries. The explosion occurred after the closing of the premises. (Eg. Mail 29.7. & B.E. 31.7.). As in the previous outrages, Jews were charged with the crime. A Jew, formerly employed by the Ates stores, was arrested (Ahram 30.7.).

- Two other Jewish-owned Department stores, Gattegno, - Enad el-Dine St., and Benzion, - Mostafa Kamel Square-, were damaged on the afternoon of Sunday 1.8.48. by two violent explosions at 10-minute intervals. (U.P. 3.8.). 28 people were injured. The police cordoned off the area. Ahram (3.8.) insinuated that Zionist elements might be responsible for the outrage. Contrary to the previous cases, however, no anti-Jewish rioting followed as the police were instructed to maintain order. Moreover, the Prime Minister assured newspaper reporters that the perpetrators would be arrested "Whoever they might be". A 10,000 pounds reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits (P.E. 2.8.). This change in the Egyptian Government's attitude was apparently due to the growing uneasiness in official quarters following disruption of the city's economic life and/or as a result of warnings issued by the representatives of Foreign Governments.

#### The anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents

The Egyptian Censor seems to have been particularly eager to prevent the publication of news on anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner incidents. A complete black-out on the news of the rioting was, therefore, imposed on the press. This explains the fact that not a single indication of mob excesses is to be found in the Egyptian newspapers, apart for a naïve report in "Ahram (22.7.) that "the question of public order was discussed at a meeting between the Egyptian Premier, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, the Head of Public Security and the Governor of Cairo,"

Rioting, including murder, wide scale anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner demonstrations (which reached a climax during the week of July 17th), apparently took place as a result of the bombing of Cairo by Israeli Air Forces on July 15.. The population, inflamed by fanaticism and by official communiques on shadowy victories in Palestine, was quite deceived when it found out that "Zionist gangs" were able to hit back and hit hard. The responsible authorities, in their endeavour to create a diversion of public tension, remained passive in the face of the disturbances, and in some instances, even encouraged the furious mobs. At all events they sought to condone the excesses committed. The Attorney General's report on the Haas murder (see below), explained that the attack on Haas was made "at a time when the Egyptian population was under furious psychological conditions because of Zionist air raids on Cairo" (UP 14.8.).

The first indications of the disturbances in Cairo came through a dispatch from Washington published in the Palestine Post (21.7.), disclosing that "Stephan Haas, 53, Philadelphia businessman touring the Middle-East, was stoned to death in Cairo by a mob of angry Egyptians. His wife was roughly treated but not badly hurt, while a British family and an Egyptian accompanying the people were also injured". An A.P. despatch, also published in the P.P. 21.7., announced that talks had taken place between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, "about regrettable incidents committed against British subjects following the blast of the Metropole Cinema". (Censorship was so severe that the blowing up of the Jewish-owned Cicurel stores was always referred to as "the blast of the Metropole Cinema".) News came later of the murder of the Frenchman Henri Gaillard, coach of the Egyptian Boxing Olympic team, and Fromentail, wireless operator of the French Embassy, who were stabbed to death by a mob on or about July 20th (Le Monde 13.8.).



Regarding pogroms against Jews, there is no accurate information (again, because of the severe censorship prevailing in Egypt) except for the news published in the French press (Combat, August 12, Le Monde 13.8., France-Soir 17.8.) and in the Press Release No.3 dated 4th August, of the Israeli Press and Information Office.

The release reveals that "on Tuesday July 20th, in Malika Farida St., a large and organised group of Egyptians dragged the people from the tramways. All Europeans were robbed. Those suspected of being Jewish were attacked with great cruelty; some were murdered; some wounded by knifing and some blinded. The next morning three Rabbis were murdered in Cairo slaughter house. It is estimated - the release goes on to say, - that 150 Jews were killed or disappeared and hundreds wounded during the attacks. At least 120 were brought to the Jewish Hospital and an unknown number to Government Hospitals".

It is not possible to ascertain whether the facts mentioned in the release are over-rated. Some confirmation is now available through an article in France-Soir (published in Paris) of 17.8.48., which speaks of large-scale street violence in Cairo and blames the Egyptian Government for it.

The above quoted Israeli Press Release states in addition that the police did not intervene to stop the killing. This is fully confirmed by the American protest to Egypt over the Haas case. The State Department Note to Egypt demanded a full explanation of the reports "that certain police officers had been unwilling to intervene". It also protested against "totally unwarranted and inexplicable efforts to prevent Mrs. Haas from communicating with the American Embassy in Cairo" (U.P. 27.7.). A Reuter despatch published in the "Continental Daily Mail" (15.8.), brings another confirmation about the Egyptian Government's responsibility and the indifference of the police in connection with the anti-Jewish and anti-Foreigner disturbances. The despatch reads as follows:

"Diplomatic despatches from Cairo indicate that there is no falling off in the general anti-Foreigner campaign and that the native population continues to be incited by the press to acts of violence or molestation against all men who wear hats. It was pointed out in official circles in Paris that the Egyptian Government has powers under the state of siege declared on May 15 to censor the press, and therefore to exercise a restraining influence on these incitements. But nothing has been done, one French official commented, and the police themselves take the side of the ruffians when a foreigner is attacked."

The anti-Jewish press campaign continued in August. There are no indications, however, of physical disturbances and it seems that the government now wishes to avoid major incidents. The semi-official "Ahram" (3.8.) devotes an editorial to condemn terrorism and stresses that Egyptians were also amongst the victims of terror. On the other hand the police started to consider seriously the necessity of preventing the recurrences of outrages. Thus, "Journal d'Egypte" (12.8.) reveals that the Egyptian police "discovered" stocks of arms and explosives in Cairo suburbs. It adds that information gathered concerning the recent explosions in Cairo have brought serious suspicion to bear on a high Arab personality, living in a Cairo suburb (apparently the Mufti - Ed.). Another sign of change in Government's attitude is to be gathered from the fact that the military governor has abrogated the order confiscating the property of Levy Perez, a wealthy Jew (B.E. 2.8.). Yet, it should not be inferred that the situation of the Jews has improved. On the contrary, it is to be assumed that the members of the Jewish community of Egypt will continue to serve as hostages in the hands of the local authorities, as long as the present conflict between Jews and Arabs is not definitely settled.



1. 10. 1948.

ARAB WORLD AFFAIRS  
No. 14

The situation of the Jews in Egypt  
(Addenda to Special Issue No. 6.  
of 26.8.1948.)

Measures against Jews resumed after short lull

A series of articles have been published in Egyptian newspapers denying the reports that appeared in the world press of ill-treatment and massacres of Jews. These reports were the result of a campaign launched by foreign correspondents which caused the Egyptian government serious concern. "Akhbar-al-Yom" (14.8.), the semi-official weekly, admitted "minor incidents" but described the reports in the foreign press as "Zionist lies."

Letters received from Jews who succeeded in escaping from Egypt confirm that the Jewish community is living in constant fear and anxiety. A report in "Combat" (September '48) stressed the fact that Europeans, especially Jews, do not leave their homes, if they can help it, especially after dark. Cinemas and other places of entertainment patronised by Jews and foreigners were empty and some of the better-class cabarets had consequently closed down.

The leaders of the Jewish community have always endeavoured to curry favour with the authorities and to appease the mob. It is no wonder that a policy of weakness such as this has been exploited to the full. Every act of submission inevitably brought new appeasement in its wake. Thus, a donation to the Soldier's Welfare Fund would bring a request for a contribution to the Arab Refugees Fund. Chief Rabbi Haym Nahum Effendi even urged the Jewish community to contribute towards the care of Arab refugees (Nebs 11.9.48.).

A short lull followed (most probably by order of the authorities, in order to substantiate their allegation that "the so-called anti-Jewish incidents had been grossly exaggerated".) During this period 14 Jewish internees of French nationality were set free after reiterated protests by the French Government. ("Combat" 1.9.).

In the meantime, Mr. Hillel Storch, Executive member of the World Jewish Congress, called the attention of Count Bernadotte and Mr. O'Connor, Chairman of the League of the Red Cross Societies, to the critical position of the Jews in Arab countries. He urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to intervene immediately with the Arab governments.

Jewish property placed in custody

Mr. Storch's appeal remained without response. The Egyptian government reverted to its anti-Jewish policy, placing more Jewish concerns under custody, as listed hereunder:-



Barnet Bros. & Burkhard Ltd. (Alexandria)	
Albert Guetta Ltd.	"
Mayer Mositich	"
Jacques Sharbit	"
Marco Mosseri	"
Wolf Horowitz	"
Beno Levi	"
Mayer Shinishala	"
Leon Rosenthal	"
Enilio Levy	"

("Assas" 6.9., "Ahran" 13.9)

(The financial assets of the above mentioned firms may be estimated at an aggregate amount of several hundred thousand pounds. Ed.).

During the first period (15th May to 30th August), Jewish assets sequestrated by the Egyptian government had amounted to many millions of pounds. These included the property and funds of:-

Societe d'Avances Commerciales	
Societe Anonyme des Drogueries d'Egypte	
J.H. Perez & Co.	
J.H. Perez	
Levi Perez	
Maurice Cohen, Administrator of Chanla Freres	
Alfred Lichtenthal	
	("Progres Egyptien" 11.7.)
Chanla Freres (large Jewish Department Stores)	
	(P.E. 12.7.)
Marcel Messiqua	Alexandria
Jacques Abdu Shanla	Tanta
Aslan Barukh	"
Elie Salin Nassi	Mehalla al Kobra
	("Ahran" 9.8.)
Henri Curiel	
Mezechiel Ibrahim Matalon	
	(Bourse Egyptienne 13.8)
Societe Industrielle du Moyen Orient	
Rahmim David - Ft. Said -	
	(P. E. 24.8.)
A. Gattegno ("Ahran" 27. 8.),	
etc., etc.	

It should be emphasized that Nograshi Pasha, Premier and Finance Minister, issued the sequestration orders on Jewish property under Martial Law, which provides for the sequestration of the property of "persons interned or under surveillance." This is tantamount to admitting that the sequestration is illegal under normal Egyptian constitutional law, let alone international law. Several Jews whose property was placed in custody are of foreign nationality. What will become of Jewish property under an Egyptian custodian may well be imagined. The state of permanent chaos reigning in government departments in Egypt is well known; the Ministry of Finance is an outstanding example of incompetent and inefficient administration.

As a foretaste of what the future held in store, it was announced in the press that indemnities for loss of life and property caused by Israeli air-raids would be paid out of sequestrated funds ("Bourse Egyptienne" 20. 7.). "Akhar-Sa'a" (11.8.) suggested that the Egyptian policemen guarding Jewish premises against looting should be remunerated out of the same funds. The paper claimed that in Cairo alone 4,000 policemen were engaged in such guard duties.



This is certainly a deliberate lie. Police stood on guard after the rioting and looting took place, only intervening at a later stage so as not to lose control entirely.

It is quite obvious that the Egyptian government is pursuing a deliberate policy aimed at dislocating Jewish trade and economy. The greater part of the persons whose property has been sequestered have no connection whatsoever with Zionism and the Egyptian authorities are certainly not in good faith when they label them "Zionists".

#### Arms Discovery

There are no indications in the Egyptian press that any further arrests of Jews were made from August on. It seems that the authorities gave up making mass-arrests because of the administrative work involved. Up to the 22nd of September things appeared relatively quiet on the surface. Though the police had discovered large quantities of arms and explosives in a Cairo suburb, the investigations that followed were kept secret, and all that appeared in the press was a flat denial by the Arab Higher Executive of the rumour that the arms had been discovered in the Mufti's house. Hassan el Banna, leader of the "Moslem Brothers", denied that his party had been involved in the anti-Jewish outrages of June and August (Ahram 5.9.). Such denials are in themselves a tacit admission of guilt.

It should be recalled that after the riots of 2nd November 1945, Hassan el Banna also denied that the Brothers had taken part in or had been responsible for the riots. (In Cairo political circles, the 2nd of November 1945 was referred to as "The Moslem Brotherhood Day"). The general opinion of Egyptian Jewry is that the "Moslem Brothers" are largely responsible for the recent anti-Jewish outrages.

#### New outrage in Harat-al-Yahud

On the 22nd of September 1948, several houses (at least four) were blown up by a heavy explosion in the Cairo Jewish quarter Harat-al-Yahud. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent rioting, 27 people were killed and 62 injured (AP 22/25.9.48.). The police went into action against the rioters. The quarter was cut off (AP 22.9.) except to official investigators, including Abdur-Rahman Ammar, Under Secretary of the Interior, Salim Zaki, Inspector-General of Police and Saber Tantawi, Head of Public Security (Cairo Radio 23.9.). The following day (23.9.), helmeted police in unusually large numbers were reported to be patrolling Cairo streets as an emergency measure. Fifty policemen were placed at the entrance to the Jewish quarter; 17 Jews helped them identify those who asked for admission (AP 23.9.).

The way this outrage was perpetrated and all the attendant circumstances resemble those of the Harat-el-Karayine explosions in the same district in June 1948 (see special issue No.6. The same line of policy as on that occasion was now adopted by the Egyptian authorities: that of accusing the Jews themselves of having committed the outrage.

An official spokesman stated that about three hours before the explosion two Jews had been seen emerging from the Jewish quarter each carrying a sackful of explosives. They had been arrested by the police and detained. Investigations indicated, the



spokesman said, that "inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, fearing a police search of their houses, were attempting to get rid of the explosives and arms in their possession, and that presumably one of them was removing the explosives which caused the explosion." (AP 23.9.). As an explanation of the riots which ensued, the authorities claimed that "Arabs who had rushed to the scene of the explosion were fired at, three of them receiving injuries (Cairo Radio 23.9.). (Details of the explosion, the extent of the rioting and Jewish reaction are not yet available.).

It is no wonder that these recurrent outrages, coupled with mental and physical suffering have undermined the morale of the Jews and practically reduced them to helplessness. As they wearily await their turn and wonder who will be the next victim, they retain a feeble hope that they may as yet have the good fortune to escape from the country of their birth, never to return.

#### National Discrimination; Societies Law

For the past few years Egyptian nationalism has rapidly grown and expanded; consequently the Jews have been reduced to a state of being permanent hostages in Arab hands. Up to the present the Jews held a supremacy in the economic field, which the new discriminating laws force them to relinquish.

The Jewish middle classes fare no better than the rich businessmen. The same deliberate policy is directed against the "white-collar" workers as that against members of the bourgeoisie, and more openly so. The Custodian of Jewish Property offered "employment to Egyptian salesmen who have knowledge of French or English" at the Chanla Freres Department Stores, owned by Jews. The employment notice was published in the August newspapers. (Messrs. Chanla had always employed a large number of Jews). The Custodian's notice, therefore, implies that most of the Jewish employees have either been interned or dismissed. The new Law on Societies will be used by the Egyptian government in support of its attitude. This law provides that 75% of employees receiving at least 65% of the total wages and 90% of the workers receiving at least 80% of the total wages must be Egyptians.

It is a fact that many Jews although born in Egypt are unable to obtain documents establishing their nationality (being deliberately obstructed by officials of the Passports and Nationality Department). The bulk of the Jewish population is considered non-Egyptian, although Article 22 of the Nationality Law (27.2.1929) provides that "a resident is to be considered Egyptian until his nationality has been formally proved."

Egyptian legal experts by means of skilful arguments have succeeded to circumvent the charges that discrimination between Moslems and non-Moslems are made. It was argued that the above-mentioned Article 22 could no longer be in force after the abolition (by the Montreaux Convention) of Capitulations (interpretation by Hamed Bey Zaki, lecturer on International Law in the Fuad University - Progres Egyptian 13.11.47.). Prof. Zaki's view was accepted by the Egyptian Government. Accordingly, an applicant who cannot produce the necessary documents to prove his nationality could satisfy the authorities by his "nomen, fama, tractus".



Thus, an applicant bearing an Egyptian name, who is reputed to be Egyptian and who has been considered an Egyptian in his social dealings should be granted Egyptian nationality. On the other hand, a Jew born in Egypt of Egyptian parents and a permanent resident in the country (stipulated by the law as conditional to the granting of Egyptian nationality) will be considered a non-Egyptian, pending the production of documents in support of his claim. (Prof. Zaki's interpretation of the law and the attitude of the government were strongly opposed by Prof. Andre Boye, Dean of the French Faculty of Law in Cairo - Progres Egyptien 12.11.47.).

All foreign residents were ordered by the government (November 1947) to be in possession of identity cards. The same order applies to the so-called "local subjects" - persons of undetermined nationality. About 40,000 Jews in Egypt come under the November 1947 order.

YBY/Ts.R.



Paris le 9/10/48

Mon bien Cher S.

Tout d'abord je dois te dire que nous avons été très inquiets à ton sujet et à celui de tiens - jusqu'au moment où nous avons reçu de tes nouvelles par W.S. qui est aussi à Paris. Heureusement que tu es en bonne santé et que les ennemis n'ont pas pu vous avoir comme ils le pensaient.

Je vais procéder par ordre et te donner une idée plus ou moins exacte des choses telles qu'elles se sont passées jusqu'au moment de mon départ du Caire le 7/10/48.

Je remonterai aux premiers moments des hostilités. La bataille de Mishmar Haemek a désillusionné le public Egyptien. La prise de Haifa les a également beaucoup fâché, le lendemain de ce jour les journaux ont commencé une terrible propagande (surtout le journaux arabes) donnant des photos certainement faites au Studio au Caire montrant des photos d'Arabes tués à mort par la Hagana. - la presse disant que les Juifs voulaient appliqué aux Arabes les traitements qu'ils avaient eux même subis en Allemagne. La colère monte à son comble avec l'affaire de Dir Jassin - et l'on sait qu'au 15 Mai il se peut que toutes les armées marcheront pour écraser cette petite fraction de pays que chacun pense n'être que une bouchée de pain, on ~~avait~~ croyait aller à une Moujahra et frapper des Juifs comme cela se passe généralement.

15 Mai sous l'invitation cordiale des Anglais les Armées régulières se précipitent sur vous. Les journaux tonitruent avec des cartes à l'appui montrant la marche victorieuse des Armées dans le désert prise de Gaza - Grand enthousiasme, les Cheikhs hurlent dans les radios, les rues et partout

des manifestations, des insultes courantes aux Juifs mais encore rien de sérieux à part les arrestations des personnes supposées suspectes les Sionistes et les Communistes sois disant - à 15 klm de Tel-Aviv - à 6 klm de T.A. on distribue des Sharbats dans les rues c'est Tel-El-Nasr le nouveau, non quand tout à coup les trains arrivent pleins de blessés les Hôpitaux sont pleins - et le rapport sur la bataille des gens qui reviennent ne laisse aucun doute sur la résistance héroïque du peuple Juif. Tous les Juifs écoutent le post clandestin et puisent leur courage pour le plus part dans les livres saints et les prophètes. Bombes au quartier Juif du Caire, on soupçonne l'armée d'avoir fait le coup, 2 bombes une 3eme torpille terrestre qui devaient faire sauter tout le quartier est désamorcée 3 minutes avant son explosion par le système d'horlogerie par un Juif du quartier qui a fait la guerre dans l'armée Britannique - Il y a 30 morts 100 blessés, des maisons effondrées mais les journaux et le gouvernement rejettent la responsabilité sur les Juifs, ils ont eux même fait sauter leurs maisons - il y a des coups dans les rues ce matin et les esprits sont très surchauffés - ça commence à aller mal au front alors il faut se payer sur les Juifs d'ici. quelques jours après, bombardement par un avion Juif. Les Frères Musulmans s'organisent et lorsque la mine de "Oreco" explose c'est la grande pagaille - A la sortie des Cinémas les étrangers subissent le traitement dont tu as surement tous les détails. Des équipes de meurtriers font descendre les gens des taxis s'ils sont Juifs poignardés au quartier de Bab-El-Sharia ou le frère d'Angèle la ferme à Michel est salement touché, on le jette à l'hôpital Démerdache ou on lui enlève la rate on lui recoud le foie, et l'estomac - Il a passé 3 mois à l'Hôpital et maintenant il est bien avec quelques coupures et cicatrices au visage.

Le lendemain matin de l'explosion je conseil aux miens de ne pas descendre pressentant le danger effectivement chacun reste chez soi, à Midan Araba-El-Khadra des équipes organisées poignardent. La police a disparue, le Gouvernement organise cela puisqu'il laisse faire ce qu'il appelle la racaille. Durant 3 jours c'est à peu près la même chose jusqu'à l'assassinat des 3 étrangers Gaillard l'Américain et l'Anglais. A ce moment intervention énergique des Consuls avec menaces sérieuses d'occupation. La folie cesse et la police en masse patrouille les rues, l'Ultimatum a dû être très sévère pour que le Gouvernement change de politique. Depuis ce jour il n'y a rien eu de sérieux du point de vue des vies humaines et l'on peut dire que ces 3 étrangers tués ont







été en sacrifice leur mort devant arrêter ce qui aurait pu être un désastre véritable - Pour le moment on se sert en sécurité relative - Le moral du peuple est bas et le Waft s'oppose à la poursuite de la guerre - Néanmoins on séquestre les biens de tous ceux qui ont fait soit sortir leur argent soit qui sont connus pour être Sionistes soit qui ont vendus des terrains en Palestine et si l'on attrappe un Couchan ça suffit pour être enfermé - J.P. a été coffré parcequ'il a reçu des lettres de ses enfants via Paris - Tout type qui reçoit une lettre que l'on soupçonne venir de chez vous est accusé de communiquer avec l'ennemi - Ainsi as-tu très bien fait de ne pas nous écrire car tu aurais pu nous causer du tort, je ne veux pas que tu te faches et je suis sûr que tu ne comprend très bien nos coeurs sont avec toi mais pour le moment il est essentiel de continuer à ne pas s'écrire même via un autre pays - Je continuerai à communiquer avec toi tant que je serais à l'étranger car je resterai dehors probablement 3 mois si la situation ne s'aggrave pas chez nous. Toute la famille va bien et est en bonne santé quique un peu nerveuse. Tu attends voir comment vont tourner les événements si tout va bien et la guerre ne reprend pas ce qui est problématique je t'écrirai pour te dire quels sont les plans de J. Il voudrait alors construire le terrain de Yarkon. Je n'ai rien d'autre d'important à te faire savoir que toute la famille te salue et t'embrasse beaucoup. Personnellement je suis à Paris pour soins médicaux pour plusieurs malaises que j'ai à l'anus, aux intestins, au foie et probablement je subirai aussi une opération au nez - mais j'espère après un séjour de 3 mois être complètement rétabli.

Ecris moi longuement à l'adresse suivante:

c'est l'adresse de la tante H. qui vit avec sa fille M. Ils ne remettront la lettre. Je te repette enfin de ne pas t'inquiéter à notre sujet nous sommes sains et saufs. Il n'y a qu'une seule menace grave qui pèse sur nous c'est la séquestration de nos biens mais il n'y a pas de loi générale qui sera appliquée. Ils ont déjà essayé de faire ça mais l'intervention des Consuls et la peur de paraître ridicules les ont empêché. Enfin, nous souhaitons pouvoir sortir de cette histoire et nous espérons également qu toi et les tiens et tout le peuple sortirez victorieux de cette histoire.

Déchire cette lettre après avoir lue car les Egyptiens ont des espions partout - en Europe à Milan et Paris surtout.

Bien à toi

(Signature)

T.S.K.P.

-/SL.



• 2014



ל"ב

ס ש ר ר החוץ.  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון.

11 באב תש"ח  
11 באוגוסט.

א/ח/15/8

אל : מר ר. שלום

מאת: ח. ורפל.

בתשובה למכתבכם מה-11.8.48 בו אתם  
מציעים לנו כרור ענינים במצרים, הננו  
לבקשכם :

א. דו"ח מפורט ומדויק על מצב היהודים  
במצרים, מקרי הפרעות, קרבותיהם  
ובפגעים, מספר האסורים והעצורים  
(ע"ס פסקי דין וללא משפט) ופרטים  
על רכוש יהודי שהחרם.

ב. היש אמת בידיעה שהבאתם על הסכם  
בריטי-מצרי בענין הנגב.

ג. ידיעות מדיניות, ובפרט ידיעות על  
עמדת מצרים בשאלת חרוש הקרבות.

11/5/22/7

СНОВИ НА РЕЧКА

1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization.

2. THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS





6

ארכיון

941 / 29

Ref. No. בתשובה נא להוסיף מס.

Rome 4.8.48 רומא  
via Reno 2. Tel. 864.761

13 אוג' 1948  
3096  
2/135/2/ח תיק

לכבוד  
מר מ. שרתוק,  
שר החוץ,  
הקריה.

א.נ.

לפני ארכעה ימים הגיע לרומא רופא יהודי מקהיר; לפני זאת  
ממצרים שוחח עם הרכ הראשי ועם מר סיקורל, אשר בקשו ממנו לעשות  
את כל המאמצים כדי להחזיר ולהפיץ את היריעות על הנעשה במצרים לאמיתו.

כמהומות שהתחוללו במצרים כימים 21,22,23 ביולי נהרגו כ-250  
אנשים, זרים ויהודים ונפצעו כ-1000. נעשו מעשי זוועה, אנשים נזרקו  
דרך החלונות, צעיר כן 18 הוטל בכוח על פסי החשמלית כרוכע עכאסיה  
והנהב אולץ ע"י ההמון לעבור על גופו.

ליהודים נתנות פקודות לפנות את דירותיהם תוך 48 שעות, כדי  
לחת שיכון לפליטים ערבים. מסתמנת והולכת המגמה לעקור את היהודים  
ממגוריהם ולכלוא אותם בגיטאות.

השלטונות בוקשים עכשיו כסכניקת חרשה תוך כדי שתוף עם האחים  
המוסלמים! הללו מניחים פצצות בכתי-עסק של יהודים ובהישמע קולות הנפץ  
מופעלות צפירות האזעקה והשלטונות מוריעים על הפצצות של אוירוני  
ישראל.

כין יהודי מצרים שוררת הרגשה כי הם עומדים לפני סכת רכתי.  
אנו משתדלים להחזיר את היריעות הללו כאורח כלתי רשמי לעתונות  
האיטלקית.

בכרכה,

אריה שטרן

RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1944



RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1944

84.8.4

INCLAS 100 000000

84.8.4

dear  
Mr. S. W. H. G.  
Mr. H. G.  
P. G. H. G.

Handwritten notes and signatures in a box.

M.C.

Handwritten text block, likely a letter or report.

Handwritten text block, likely a letter or report.

Handwritten text block, likely a letter or report.

Handwritten text block, likely a letter or report.

Handwritten text block, likely a letter or report.

Handwritten text.

Handwritten text.



ה ע ת ה

הסוכנות היהודית לא"י  
המפלגה הארצית-ישראלית  
בא"י

971/29

רומא 4.9.48

לכבוד  
מר מ. שרתוק,  
שר החוץ,  
ה ק ר י ת.

א.נ.

לפני ארבעה ימים הגיע לרומא רופא יהודי מקהיר; לפני צאתו  
ממצרים שותף עם הרב הראשי ועם מר סיקורל, אשר בקשו ממנו לעשות  
אח כל המאמצים כדי להחדיר את הידיעות על הנעשה במצרים לאמיתו.

במהומות שהתחוללו במצרים בימים 21, 22, 23 ביולי נהרגו כ-250  
אנשים, זרים ויהודים ונפצעו כ-1000. נעשו מעשי זוועה, אנשים נזרקו  
דרך החלונות, צעיר בין 18 חוסל בכוח על פסי החשמל ברובע עבאסיה  
והנהג אולץ ע"י ההמון לעבור על גופו.

ליהודים נחנות פקודות לפנות את דירותיהם חוץ 48 שעות, כדי  
לחם שיכון לפליטים ערבים. מסתמנת והולכת המגמה לעקור את היהודים  
ממצריהם ולכלוא אותם בגיטאות.

השלטונות נוקטים עכשיו במכניקה חדשה חוץ כדי שחוף עם "האחים  
המוסלמים". הללו מניחים פצצות בכתי-עמק של יהודים ובהישמע קולות הנפץ  
מופעלות צפירות האזהרה והשלטונות מודיעים על הפצצות של אוירוני  
ישראל.

בין יהודי מצרים שוררת הרגשה כי הם עומדים לפני טבח רבתי.  
אנו משחדלים להחדיר את הידיעות הללו באורח בלתי רשמי לעהונות  
האיטלקיות.

בברכה,

(-)  
אריה שטרן.

הועתק במשרד החוץ ביום 22.9.48

העתק: מחלקה מדינית.

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1954

FROM: [illegible]

TO: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



וכשם שהמלחמה בחולירע כעבר השטשה את הניגורים המנימיים לזמן מה, כך המלחמה בארץ הורירה מסר היום את הכעיות המנימיות הכאובות. המלחמה בארץ, היא הציר לחיים המריניים וצבוריים במצריים. זה ועוד. כאם היו היסטוריים לממשלה המצרית ביחס למלחמה בארץ, זה הרי נוכח מיריעת חולשתו של הצבא. הצבא המצרי מורכב משתי ריכוזיות, כסך של 30.000 איש. כמה עשרות אווירונים, למעלה ממאה טנקים, מחשבי בטק ריכיים (כ-10 ער 15 כדורים לרובה) הוסר כל ציור קרבי למשוריינים. ולאחר שהבריטים התחייבו הספקת ציור מלאה, שאינה קשורה במחשבי החמושה מקומיים, כשלה ההפרעה על פליטה. החל מראשון במאי, התחילו הבריטים לספק ציור בטכום של כמה מיליונים לירות. הציור במסר רק הגבול. מעניין כי קצינים מצריים מסעונים על שנאלצים לאחוז בציור שמקבלים אותו ערם הפעולות. ארגון, סיוע, הררכה וציור כריטי, המופעלים בגבולה של הארץ, פזרו את כל ההיסטוריים של המצריים.

המלחמה משתקפת בחיים המנימיים. התחילו בהחרמה מכוניות, מכוניות מסא, אווירונים פרטיים, גיוס רופאים ואחיות. הגבלות על התנועה, הוראת חרום מידי יום כיסוי, - בפאר ורעש מכיטיג בערפה צבאית גדולה - הראשונה מאז 4000 שנה, ובראשה - העתונות המקומית "הכוכבת" ערים וישובים יהודיים. ובינתיים החלה השללות. אושרים כרוזים ללא הגמקה, נחמלים באורופיים ואף מקרה כאשר החרימו ארבע אווירונים מה  $\Delta/\Delta$ .

הגיעו הדים על מצב רוחו של הצבא בארץ. הקצינים מרוכאים. אינם רגילים לחבאי קרב ולסבל מלחמתי. הגיעו מכתבים מקצינים ובהם עריות לשכר רוחבי וחוסר כל תקוות. לאומה זה התיילים הם יותר בלהבים. כינם הרי העמולה רחית  $\Delta/\Delta$  של האמאמים.

לפני יציאתי רכרו על הגבלת הנסיעות לחוץ לארץ. שמעתי כי סוכנויות אחרות אשר את הסמועה. ערין לא קבלתי אשור על זה ממצריים. בקאחיר ואלכסנדריה עאכנות ופחד כפני הפצצות. היו מקרים והופעלו הוזהים אנטי אוויריים בגר אווירונים מצריים שנראו למגינים כדורים. האוכלוסיה היה במחור כפני הפצצות. הופעה מפציצים כשמי קאחיר ואלכסנדריה, בתוספת רעש מיותר, הייתה גורמת לכהלה כלתי משוערת. זה היה מניע לשקול אותם היטב לפני שנחליטו על החקמות אוויר בגר הישובים.

88888000008888

ברצוני לסכם את זכרי כתביעות כרלקמן:

- 1) עזרה כספית (500 £) עבור אנטי התנועות במעצר לשקול את האפשרות של אנטרבנציה אצל הממשלה הצורטטית ואסלקית לשם אנטרבנציה לטובת העצורים היתורים הזרים.
- 3) עזרה כספית לתנועות החלטך הפעולה הציונית במחנות
- 4) כחינה הצעות ביתם להתקשרות כספית אמריקאית אל החוץ היהודי (חלק)
- 5) מסול מידי להכנת העכרתם של העולים לאסליה
- 6) העלטה כדורה כעין החגגה במצריים, ללא רחית

את אשורכם ותשוכתכם למכתבי אבקס להעביר למשרד של מרכז הגולה, אריה שטרן, רומא, וויא רבו 2.

בכרחה חכריט גאמבה

אלי פלג







## עניני העליה

מגבון העליה, אף הוא בלעז למעצר. הייתה חכמה להעלות כמאה כחורים לתנועה הקבוצית, והרכר אושר בזמנו על ידי המוסר. לפני זאת, הכינוחי מגבון חדש לספול בעניני העליה, וכרגע אני מסתל כרומא כדי להתאים את זה עם הכניות שבקבעו עלידי המוסר. כאט רק לא יבסלו את הנסיעות ממצריים כלל, הרי בעוד ימים אחרים תחיל זר של עולים/מאמץ/ ממצריים לאסליה. בחוף תוכו של הספול בו אני עוסק חנני מביע את חרתי: חוששני כי סורי הספול אינו עומדים ביהס מתאים לרמיפות הענין.

## מצב הכסחון

לקראת התפרצויות ופוגרומים, אין כח מאורגן כראוי. טניף הגנה בעבר, הוטל למעשה מהרגע כאשר נהעו המדריכים. רב המדריכים והכנו, אינם. מדריכים שתחלון, אשר הטלה עליהם האחריות הראשית, עזבו את מצריים, נסעו ללימודים לארצות אירופה. אלה שנשארו, נמצאים במחנה ריכוז. המדריכים המועטים של השומר הצעיר, עלו ארצה מזמן. בשאר האחראי מכחינה פורמאליה, שלמי רעתי ולמי רעת המועטים שמכניס לענין. אינו מתאים לצורכי השעה.

ככל אופן, במצב הקיים אי אפשר לקיים טקציה של טניף הגנה, עם מספר פקטיכי, כלי מדריכים מוכשרים, כלי מגבון מאורגן, כלי הקצין ועלי הדרכה מהארץ. להפך: זהו סוכון מיותר היות ואין נושא מתאים ואחראי שיוכל להטלה על מצב.

ביעתי, כי צריך בכל הדרכים לבנות את המגבון לקיום התגנה כמער הדבר לא יעשה כלי הדרכה מוסמכת מהארץ. על כן יש לשקול עין לכצע את הדבר.

## מצריים בפלחמה

רכים משתוממים על הרטפורפורציה אשר בין אריותה של מצריים בעבר לגבי בענין הארצישראלי, לבין החלחכותם בשלב הפעולות הצאיות אחרי 15 במאי.

הסיבה לכך, המצב הפנימי במרינה. שביחה המסורה שהתקיימה לפני כמה שבועות במצריים הייתה אזורה רצינית לקיומו של המשטר. בזמן השכיות לצד של קציני המשטרה, פועלים קומוניסטיים, הלמיד אוניברסיטא וואפריסטיים, והמון פשוט. להתגבות היה אופי של מרד בגד העלך ומשטרן. כאלמנטריות השטלט המגון על העיר כמשך יום שלם. הורות למאמץ עליון של כל הצבא המגוייס, השלט בוקראשי על המצב. הקומוניסטים מריכים את השמעתם ככחי חרשה ובאוניברסיטא. המלך והממשלה נאחזו בכחלה כשלה החלטה בכל מהיר לכוון את הזעם העממי אל אפיף אחר. רקטאורה צבאית, געשבה לדרך יחירה

להצלה במשטר. וכינטיים, החחיל הוואפר לחתכונן לתמיסט הטלטון. בתנאים האלה, רק בלחמה ומסקחותיה היו יכולים להצריך סמכויות

צבאיות לממשלה. על רקע זה הצליחו האנגלים/אנגל/ לרחוף את הממשלה המצרית לאבנאורה מלחמתית. הרבה היסוסים ורבותים קרפו למעשה הפלישה. ובסופו של הדבר המריעו. בוקראשי טחה, הוא היוו משלה הצבאי העליון במצריים. הקנות מצב חרוט מפוזרים בכוח את קני האופוזיציה. והעט סאמין כי באמנת לוחם הוא על קרוטה מרת



THE FIRST

THE FIRST OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.

THE SECOND

THE SECOND OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.

THE THIRD OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.

THE THIRD

THE THIRD OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.

THE FOURTH OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.

THE FIFTH OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND OF FRANCE, WAS WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE SECOND, KING  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF FRANCE, AND WAS  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, IN THE YEAR 1704.



וְיָסֵף, - יוֹסֵף גּוֹלְדִין וְשִׁמְיֵאלִיךְ - בְּתַפְסוֹ בְּשַׁעַר שִׁיט כִּים בְּאִיזוֹר וְכֵאֲכִי.

לְפָנַי כְּמֵה שְׂבוּעוֹת הָיָה בְּטִיוֹן (בְּעֶקְבֹת בְּקוֹרֹוֹ שֶׁל הַ פְּרִאֲנִסוֹ מִכְּבוֹץ "סִנְהֶ" )  
לְחֻכְמֵי לַעֲבוֹרָה הִנְהִיגָה חֲרָשָׁה, מוֹרִכְבַּת מֵאֲנָשִׁים אֲעִירִים, עֲרִיף מוֹכְרִים לְמַשְׁרָה,  
חֲשִׁכְתִּי גַם אֲנִי כִי הִשְׁיִבֹוּ הַזֶּה יִכְסִיחַ אֶת הַמִּשְׁךְ פְּעוֹלָתוֹ שֶׁל הַחֲלוֹץ אֲשֶׁר עָצַם  
בְּנִיזוֹ/עַל/עַל/זוֹעֵזֵעַ עַל יְרֵי הַחֲרָה הַמַּשְׁרָה וְהַסְּתַנּוּת מְרִשִּׁיבִים אֶל חוֹךְ הַנּוֹעַ  
עֲצָמָה. אֲךָ לְאַעֲרִיבֵנוּ הַזֶּמֶן לֹא הִסְפִּיק לְשִׁיבֹוּ הַנִּ"ל, בְּפֶרֶס כֹּאשֶׁר הִדְבֵּר קִבֵּל צוֹרָה  
שֶׁל רִיב אִישִׁי בֵּין "הִנְהִיגָה וְחִיקָה" לְכִין "הִנְהִיגָה חֲרָשָׁה". הַתּוֹצֵאָה: הַחֲנוּעָה בְּשֹׂאֵר  
לֹא מִנְּגִנוֹן אַחֲרָאִי שֶׁ יוֹכֵל לְהַחֲאִיבָן בְּהַנְּאִי מַחֲרָה הַחֲנוּעִים. וְלִמְדוֹת הַכֹּל רוֹצֵה  
אֲנִי לְקוֹרֹת כִּי יִמָּאֹו דִּרְךְ לְקִימוֹת הַחֲנוּעָה. הַשְּׂאִרִי הוֹרָאוֹת לְאֲנָשִׁי הַשּׁוֹמֵר הַצֵּעִי  
שִׁיגִישׁוֹ לְחֻבְרֵי הַחֲלוֹץ שְׁעֲרִיין לֹא עָצְרוּ, כֹּל עֲזָרָה רְרוּשָׁה לֹא כֹל פְּרִיטָנוּת  
הַעֲמֻלָּתִיּוֹת. לְמַעֲשֵׂה חוֹשֶׁשׁ אֲנִי גַם לְגוֹרֵלֵם הוֹרְעִיגִי שֶׁל אֲנָשִׁי הַחֲלוֹץ בְּחוֹךְ הַמַּחֲנוֹ  
מוֹל הַשְּׁמַעַת הַקּוֹמוֹיִנְסִיטִים, שְׁעוֹלִים בְּמַסְטֵר וּבְנִסְיוֹן, יִחִיָּה לְהַם קֶשֶׁת וְעַמּוֹר,  
לְאַחֵר שֶׁבְּמִשְׁךְ הַשְּׂנֵהִיטִים הַחֲחִירוֹנוֹת (בְּאִזְ בְּסִיעָתוֹ שֶׁל עֲקִיבָה אֲבָה) לֹא עָבְדוּ לְכֹל  
הַיִּבּוֹךְ רְעִיבֵנִי מַעֲמִיק.

בְּחֲשׂוֹמֵי הַצֵּעִיר, לְמִי שַׁעַר, הַמֵּאֲסִרִים לֹא פָּגְעוּ בְּקִיּוֹם הַחֲנוּעָה. אִין אֲנִי יוֹדֵעַ מֵה  
צָפוּי בְּעִתֵּיר קְרוֹב, אֲךָ עָלִי לְהַסְתַּמֵּךְ קֶשֶׁב עוֹבְדֵי כֹלְכֹו. הַחֲנוּעָה בְּמִצָּאָה לְמַעֲלָה כֹ  
מִשְׁנָה בְּמַחֲרָה גְּמוּרָה. בְּנִינָה וְעִבּוֹרָה הוֹחֲמָה לְחֻקֵּי מַחֲרָה הַמּוֹרִים. יִשְׁנָה  
רוֹצֵה מְרִיכִים אֲעִירִים שְׁעִמְדוֹ יִמָּה כִּמְכֹוֹן בְּחוֹרִשִׁים אַחֲרוֹנִים, קִיִּכּוֹ כֹס קִיִּנָה  
וְרִיכּוֹז נוֹעַר מְגִיל שׁוֹנָה עַד כְּרִי 500-600 אִישׁ (מִפְּקָד בְּנִשְׁפִי מוֹרִים וּמַחֲנוֹת  
מִטָּה). אַחֲרֵי הֹ 15- כִּמְאִי אֹורְגָנָה כֹל הַחֲנוּעָה לְפִי חֲאִים כְּבִי 4 אִישׁ. הוֹרְכְּבוֹ  
שְׁחִי הִנְהִיגָה מִשְׁנָה, הַטּוֹעֵלוֹת בְּאֹוֶפֶן מְגִבִּיל/ בְּחֻמָּם לְחֻקֵּי בְּסִתּוֹן. הַחֲנוּעָה  
הַחֲלִיטָה לְאִרְגָן הַצֵּלָה נוֹעַר מְכֹל הַחֻבִּים וּמִצָּעָה כִּי דִרְכִּי הַעֲלִיָּה יִמָּחֹו אֶלְכֵּךְ  
בְּזִמְטָן.

לְפָנַי עֲזִיבְתִּי אֶת מְצִרִיִּים, הַכִּיבּוֹתִי אֶתֶּם אֶת הַחֲכָמִיּוֹת לְעִתֵּיר הַחֲכָמִי מֵהֶם מְסִירוֹ  
עֲלִיּוֹנָה לְעִיבִי הַכֹּלֵל וְהַשְּׁתַּרְלָתִי לְהַחֲדִיר לְהַכְרַתָּ כִּי כּוֹסֵל עֲלִיָּהם לְמַלֵּא אֶת מְקוֹ  
שֶׁל כֹל אֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר כְּבוֹלִים עֲלֵירִי. רְדִיפּוֹת הַשְּׁלִטּוֹנוֹת.

הַנְּבִי מְשׁוֹבְגֵעַ כִּי כְּמִצְרִיִּים/ הוֹלְכִים לְקִרְאָה יִמִּים הַמּוֹרִים כִּיחַס לִיהוֹרִים. הַנְּבִי  
סִבּוֹר כִּי יוֹפְעֵלוֹ טִנְקָצִיּוֹת כֹּלְכִיּוֹת בְּגוֹ הִיהוֹוִים וְחֻכְמָה. מַעֲרָכָה הַמַּעֲצָרִים  
חֲמִשָּׁשׁ אֶל הַמִּדִּים כְּבִירִים. שׁוֹבֹו שֶׁל צֶבֶא מְצִיר, אַחֲרֵי כִמְלוֹת וְקִרְכּוֹנוֹת רְבִים,  
הַעוֹרֵר הַחֲמִרָצוֹת כְּרוֹסְאִלִּית.

וּמִכָּאֵן נִירְשִׁים אֲבֹו לְמַסְקָנָה טַמְשִׁית: יִשׁ לְהַחֲחִיל בְּהַצֵּלָה רִכּוּשׁ וְאֲנָשִׁים. אֲכַנְס,  
אַחֲרָיו כְּבֹר חֲרָכָה, אֲךָ בְּשֹׂאֵר עוֹר מֵה לַעֲשׂוֹת. צִיבּוֹרוֹת הַעֲלִיָּה הַיִּיכִים לְהַגִּיל  
עַת כּוֹלֵם שְׁרוּצִים כֹּזֶה, אֲךָ אֵת לֹא מַחֲאִימִים לְהַסְקִירִי הַגִּיּוֹס. מִכִּין אֲנִי כִי  
אִין הַשְּׁחִנוֹ תִּגְאִי הַקִּלִּיטָה, אֲבָל חִיִּי יִהוֹרִים וְרִכּוּשָׁם לֹא בְּמִקְרִי. אֲשֶׁר לְבִסְחָו-  
נֹו שֶׁל הַרְכּוּשׁ הִיהוֹרִי, לֹא קֵל הוֹרְכֵר. הַחוֹן הִיהוֹרִי בְּמִצְרִיִּים, עֲרִיין לֹא חוֹשֵׁב  
לְהַתְּגִיִּים לְמַעַן הַמַּעֲרָכָה הַכֹּלְכִלִּית בְּאִרְץ יִשְׂרָאֵל. הוּא אִיכּוֹ מִכִּין אֶת הוֹמְרָה הַמַּצֵּב  
וְלִמְדוֹת הַכֹּל אִי אֲפִסְדִּי לְעוֹכְכֹו לֹלֵא מִגֵּן בְּפָנַי שׁוֹר, גְּזוֹל וְאֲכַסְפּוֹרִטִירִיאָצִיָּה. הַנְּבִי  
חוֹשֵׁב, כִּי הַחֲעִרְכּוֹת שֶׁל גּוֹרְמִים כֹּלְכִלִּים יִהוֹרִים בְּאִרְצוֹת הַכּוֹרִיָּה, הִיִּיחָה יִכּוֹל  
לְחַרְחִיק אֶת הַסִּכָּנָה. הַחֲקִשְׁרוֹת עִם בְּעִלִּי חוֹן אֲמִרִיקָאִיִּים, הִיִּיחָה מוֹטִיפָה לְחֻלֵּק מִ  
מַחֲחוֹן הִיהוֹרִי בְּמִצְרִיִּים, חֲסוֹת מְסוּיִמָּה.

וְאַחֲרֵי הַכֹּל, חֲרָכָה כְּבֹר הַשְּׁחָתָה בֵּין יִהוֹרִי מְצִרִיִּים. הַלֵּב הַצִּיּוֹנִי הוֹעֵם אֶעֱלֵ מִלֵּם.  
יְקוֹל הַחֲגִבָּה וְשִׁרְדֵּי הַמְרִיבָה, מְגִיעַ לְכֹל בֵּית וּבֵית. הַחֲחֹב הִיהוֹרִי חִי בְּמִזְיָגָה שֶׁ  
בְּחֻלָּה, פִּתּוֹר, שְׂמִחָה וְהַקּוֹדֶה. שׁוֹלֵטָה שֶׁם חֲקוֹרֹת חֲזָקָה בְּקִשְׁרִי לְבַצְחוֹן הַסּוֹמֵי. יִשׁ  
גַּם שִׁיבּוֹיִים לְמוֹכָה כְּחֻבּוֹכְתָם חִיּוּמִיּוֹמִית - הִיא פִּתּוֹת חִיסְטִרִיָּה וְטַטְאִלִּיסְתִּיָּה,  
רְכֵר שְׁכֵלִי כֹל טַפֵּךְ סוֹלֵל דִּרְךְ לְרֹאדִירִנְמִאצִּיָּה בְּחִשְׁיָצ וְרוֹחֲמִיָּה שֶׁל הִיחִירוֹת הַמַּצֵּר















המסמך ערכה את המאמרים לטי רשימות שבהם כלולים להם פעם ענין עם המסמך. נלקחו גם יהודים בעלי נתינות זרה. אין כל תקווה שאפשר להתאחד בחסות הקונטרוליות הזרות, היות וכל הציריות <sup>כפ</sup> חפץ לצירות הבריטית. הודיעו לממשלה הספרית כי יכבדו את זכותה לעצור זרים ה"תחתים תחת יסוגיות המשטר בבריטניה". בין העצורים כ 35-40 חברי החלץ-מבני, כ 6 חברי השומר הצעיר ואחדים מ"בני-



Chen  
8V-7. 2C

8/13/21/8



מסד הדרך  
מחלקת המזרח התיכון

י"ג בחשוון תש"ח  
20 ביולי 1948

על מאסרי הציונים במצרים.

להלן קטעים מטכתבו של שליח המזרחי במצרים, כפי שהומצאו לנו ע"י הועד הסודי של ההסתדרות:

ימים אחדים לפני הפלישה המצרית התכנסו הפורלאמנט והסנאט לישיבה סודית והחליטו על הקצית המלחמה, על מצב צבאי ותקדוה חירום, ערב המאסרים בודע, כי החכוננים לאסור רק אנשים בעירייה. ביום 15 במאי, בבוקר מוקדם, נערך איר המוני וכ-500 איש מקהיר ואלכסנדריה נלקחו למחנה ריכוז, שהוכנו למסר. בבתי העצורים נערכו חימושים. אחרי ה-15 במאי גמסו המאסרים כדי ערב. רוב העצורים יהודים, את כי יש ביניהם גם מאנשי האופוזיציה המצרית וקומוניסטים מצריים. גם מבין היהודים הרוב המכריע הם קומוניסטים, בולטת במנה השלטונה למגור בעיקר בקומוניסטים ובפעילי האופוזיציה ולהוציא את המעשה בריפת ציונים. על מנה להקל על מלאכתם, השלטונה מטשטש את התבול בין ציונים וקומוניסטים.

בין העצורים כמה עשרות חברי "החלוץ-מבטי", יהודים מפעילי הנועתנו ואחרים מ"בני-עקיבא". מזמן שמו השלטונה את ידם על מועדון "החלוץ" ובשדותם היו רשימות מלאות של החברים. עובדה זו קבעה את מספרם הרב בין העצורים. אף אחד מהעסקנים הציונים הוותיקים לא נעצר בקהיר. באלכסנדריה נלקחו 2 מהציונים הוותיקים למחנה. כנראה השלטונה החליטה לא למגור באנשים בגיל גבוה ובשלי מעמד אזרחי, ייתכן והקו הבקוט על ידי המשטרה מוטבר ברצון השלטונה המצרית, לא למגור באנשי הנוגנות ובאנשי העסקים, מה שעלול להביא נזק רציני לכלכלת המדינה.

לרגל המאסרים הרבים "החלוץ" כמעט שהדל להחקיית, הוא נשאר ללא מבגבון אוראי, שיוכל לקומם את המנוחה בהנאים והמוריים שנוצרו. המאסרים של חברי הנועתנו לא מגעו צדיון בקיום המנוחה אך אין לדעת מה אמרי בעתיד הקרוב ומה יביא יום המחרה. בבינה ועבודתה של המנוחה הותאמו להנאים החדשים. זה הורשים רבים קומרים הכריזו במבחן ומקיימים פעולה הנועתית כנבאי מהחור. קיימים 5 קנים המרכיבים כמה מאות בני בודע. כנבאי המבחן החדשים נבאי הפעולה והמירון מי כמה. העקיה המרכזית של המנוחה היא, להחיל רבים מבני הנוער ולמבוא דרך לעליהם.

אין ספק כי הננו צועדים במצרים לקראת ימים הפורים ביהם ליהודים. קרוב לודאי כי יושעלו סאנקציות כלכליות, ומערכת המעצרים תטשטש ותקבל מדיניות ראשית. שובו של הצבא המצרי אחרי מפלוצ וקרבות רבים, עלול לעורר התמרצות ברוססליות. התבועה יודעת מה המסקיידים המוטלים עליה, והיא תדע לגלות מסירות עליונה לענייני הכלל היהודי והנוער במיוחד.

העתיקות: מ. שדוק, ו. איתן וראשי מחלקות, ר. שילוח,  
א. שרון, מאריס, א. אששטיין, ואשיגמסון.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/54  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

APPROVED: [Illegible]  
[Illegible]





דביכול סטאנאן. באלאן פנימא געויר. וואס אס אייניג  
 ווען בעסעכ נעמט אים. בעינאן גען אמאל אינעם דאס סטאנאן.  
 בעינאן היילאן אים. א געדאטע סטאנאן, וואס איז געווען  
 פון בעינאן, ווען געווען. בעינאן, וואס איז געווען  
 אים אסאך מאל. ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען  
 אים. ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.

בעינאן, ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.  
 בעינאן, ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.  
 בעינאן, ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.

ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.  
 ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.

~~ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.~~  
~~ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.~~

קעגן אים. ווען געווען. וואס איז געווען.



A REPORT ON EGYPTMay - November, 1948

On November 24, 1947, an Egyptian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly stated before the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine that "no force on earth can prevent blood from flowing in Palestine if the United Nations decides to amputate a part ... to establish a Jewish State," and warned the Committee that it was "playing with the lives of 1,000,000 Jews who are now living peaceably in Arab countries."

In the year since these words were spoken, the world has seen blood flow in Palestine, and, in spite of the best efforts of the Egyptian delegate's King, has seen the establishment of the Jewish State. But the world knows very little of what that year has brought to the 1,000,000 Jews in Arab countries. In this report, we attempt to describe the lot of 75,000 of them, the members of Egypt's Jewish community.

Until the middle of May, 1948, Egypt's Jews enjoyed a position of honor and decent prosperity. In spite of sporadic incidents like the burning of a synagogue in 1945, and the Sturmer-like propaganda of extremist organizations such as the Moslem Brotherhood, anti-Semitism did not appear to be a national vice of Egypt and the Jewish community as a whole felt secure and confident of its future there. That security and confidence have been utterly destroyed. The Jews of Egypt now find themselves the victims of a modern version of the oppression visited upon their ancestors in the days before the Exodus.

The anti-Semitism prevailing in Egypt has so thoroughly permeated all aspects of life that it is difficult to describe it systematically.

Moreover, the broad distinction we have made for purposes of exposition between "official" and "popular" manifestations is arbitrary, since governmental inspiration and mass reaction are in fact merged in a horrible web of public and private inhumanity.

## I

### Official Measures

By Law No. 73 of 1948, enacted on May 13, King Farouk was authorized to declare martial law (etat de siege) in order to "guarantee the security of the Egyptian Armies and to insure their supplies and the protection of their means of communication and other questions bearing upon their movements and military operations outside of the Kingdom of Egypt" (Ex. 1). On the same day, the King issued a decree establishing martial law from May 15 on, and conferring extraordinary powers upon Mahmoud Fahmy EL Nokrachi, President of the Council of Ministers (Ex. 2).

On May 15, Nokrachi, thus invested with plenary powers, issued several proclamations, the first three of which established censorship in the strictest and most pervasive form. Other proclamations on the fifteenth and succeeding days provided, among other things, for requisitioning of property, for prolongation of completed periods of military service, for registration of all telegraphs, telephones, and radios, and for the establishment of courts martial (Ex. 3).

Such measures, while confirming the general atmosphere of emergency created by the Government's decision to enter into the Palestine campaign, were perhaps to be expected as normal accompaniments of military mobilization. On May 25, 1948, however, a program of further measures



emergency program by the government's decision to grant the relative  
campaigns were perhaps to be expected as normal accompaniments of military  
mobilization. On May 22, 1948, however, a program of further measures

emergency program by the government's decision to grant the relative  
campaigns were perhaps to be expected as normal accompaniments of military  
mobilization. On May 22, 1948, however, a program of further measures

was begun which, although purporting also to be an incident of the *etat de siege*, appear beyond dispute to have been anti-Jewish in conception and which, in any event, were in fact applied, with very few exceptions, only to Jews.

Proclamation No. 23 of May 25, for example, provided that no one "even if the holder of a passport" could leave Egypt without a special exit visa obtainable from the Ministry of Interior (Ex. 4). For several weeks after this proclamation went into effect, no Jews at all were permitted to leave Egypt, while at the same time permission was being obtained with relatively little difficulty by non-Jews in like circumstances. The ban was applied to Jews regardless of their nationality, and in spite of the protests of various foreign consular offices in Egypt. It is believed, however, that the relaxation which took place in the enforcement of this measure in July and August is attributable in large part to diplomatic representations on behalf of Jewish nationals of foreign countries. As yet, there has not been a renewal of the extreme stringency of the first weeks, but Proclamation No. 52 of September 26, by transferring jurisdiction over infractions of the laws on illegal entry and departure to courts martial sets an ominous tone in this field (Ex. 5).

Proclamation No. 23 was followed quickly by two companion pieces. Proclamation No. 24 of May 28, generally confirmatory of pre-existing law, narrowly limited the amount of money, securities, and jewelry which could be taken out of Egypt without special authorization, and directed that in no case could authorization be given for an aggregate amount exceeding four thousand Egyptian pounds (Ex. 6). Moreover, it provided





that everyone carrying out jewelry must post a bond guaranteeing the return of the particular articles to Egypt within a year. Proclamation No. 25 of May 30 placed comprehensive controls upon transfers of funds to the Sudan whether through banking transactions or otherwise (Ex. 7). Since Egyptian policy had always emphasized the economic integration of the Sudan with northern Egypt, and had denied the purported autonomy of the Sudan under its new constitution, this differentiation of the Sudan was apparently the cause of political embarrassment to the Government. Nokrachi Pasha found it necessary to append to the proclamation an official note explaining that the measure was necessary because "certain persons" hoped it would be possible "to transfer their property more easily from the Sudan to a foreign country than if it remained in Egypt." Proclamations No. 23 and No. 24 both provided that any property or funds transferred in contravention of their terms would be administratively confiscated, and both established prison terms and fines for violations.

Even if these measures had not been directed primarily against Jews, it is clear that it is upon Jews that they fall with the most crushing impact. They bring to a tragic fruition the prophesy of the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations, that Jews in Egypt would be hostages. Living among a populace poisoned by a fanatic belief in a holy war against Jews, actually terrorized and in a constant state of fear that new terrors will break out, Jews are not even given the small sustenance of the hope of flight. Quite aside from the exit restrictions on their persons and goods, it is clear that only a small percentage of the 75,000 Jews could, without financial assistance from their brethren



or from abroad, find the money needed for resettling in a new country. The added requirement of a special exit visa and the limitations on removing funds from Egypt eliminate mass exodus as a practical possibility for the Egyptian Jewish community under present circumstances. The numbers of Jews who have left Egypt since the Government receded from its initial period of denying exit visas to Jews without exception is negligible. For the generality of Jews in Egypt, there is an unrelieved sense of imprisonment. Even illegal flight is impossible, since the Egyptian frontiers are either at the sea or at the boundaries of countries in which a Jewish refugee could expect no succor.

Economically, the position of the 75,000 Jews in Egypt was until recently relatively strong. Preponderantly small shopkeepers and clerks, but also in high proportions in the liberal professions, commerce, and industry, they enjoyed, by reference to Middle Eastern norms, a good standard of living. Except for a small number, not in excess of 4,000, who were aided by the remainder of the community, extreme poverty was unknown to them. Two governmental measures have suddenly shattered their economic security, have already made many indigent, and promise, if their indicated course continues, to reduce the entire Jewish population to a state of economic destitution.

The first is the so-called Company Law, Loi No. 138 de 1947 (Ex.8). Enacted on the 29th of July, 1947, this law provided that within three months after its official publication (which took place on August 4), all Egyptian societies anonymes and all Egyptian branches or offices of foreign societies must maintain among their "employees" (defined to correspond roughly with our white-collar class) a personnel at least 75 per cent Egyptian;



among their laborers, at least 90 per cent; and on their boards of directors, at least 40 per cent.

Preceding Egypt's entry into the Palestine campaign, this measure was part of a general campaign against foreigners and minorities. Together with the expiration of the Mixed Tribunals on October 15, 1949, which will leave foreigners without any guarantee against the arbitrariness of local courts, it transforms the nationalism and xenophobia which had saturated the Egyptian press into solid economic and legal substance.

The full force of the impact of the Company Law upon Egypt's Jews can be understood only by taking into account an important peculiarity of Egypt's laws and administrative practice in the field of nationality. Despite the fact that 90 per cent of the Jews living in Egypt were born there, 40,000 are stateless; and of the remainder, 30,000 are either nationals of countries other than Egypt or have had long-standing applications on file for Egyptian nationality, which as a practical matter they have no hope of perfecting; only about 5,000 are Egyptian nationals, able to qualify as "Egyptians" within the terms of the Company Law. The causes of this unfortunate aberration are twofold. First, until very recently, there was a pervasive indifference in the Near East to the legalistic aspects of nationality, the civil status of individuals being more of a function of the ethnic or religious community to which they belonged than of their "citizenship" as that term is conceived in American political theory. Second, following the formalization of nationality questions in Egypt by the Nationality Law of 1929, there has been administrative nullification of the provisions which by their terms would have permitted any Jew born in Egypt to acquire Egyptian nationality. In this connection,





it is interesting to note that a current proposal for amending the nationality law would withdraw even those theoretical rights to acquire citizenship which are now available. As the Egyptian legal gazette, Le Journal des Tribunaux Mixtes of 17-18 May, 1943, reports:

The Government has considered it opportune to refashion the legislation on nationality not at all - as has been prematurely said - to make acquisition of citizenship easier for numerous residents who have in fact considered Egypt as their true country, but on the contrary, to establish a more rigorous screening of candidates for Egyptian nationality and to refuse, in any case, to more of them, the benefit of the present legal presumption. (Ex. 9).

It should be added that in practice, even the few thousand Jews who can supply credentials showing Egyptian nationality are confronted by an administrative interpretation of the Company Law, already firmly established, which reads the word "Egyptian" as if it were "Egyptian Moslem."

Thus, several months before the declaration of martial law, the Company Law had undermined the economic security of all non-Egyptians, including most of the Egyptian Jews. On May 30, 1948, with the issuance of Proclamation No. 26 (Ex. 10), the economic life of Jews in Egypt, already shaken, was dealt a mortal blow. As an assertion of uncontained executive power, Proclamation No. 26 has few counterparts in recent times. Article I subjects to sequestration the property not only of any person who is interned in Egypt and of any person residing outside of Egypt whose activities are deemed "prejudicial to the safety and security of the State," but also of any person merely placed under surveillance. Since there is no legal barrier to placing anyone "under surveillance," Proclamation No. 26 can be applied to anyone at all, with an appearance of complying with the legal requirements. All business organizations either under the control of any such person or in which any such person has a substantial interest are likewise within the stated scope of the



proclamation. Upon taking over any property, the Director General named to manage it is invested with powers (Article 2) to do "all acts appropriate to normal exploitation" and in addition is specifically empowered to cancel debts owed to the owner of the property.

A hint of the confiscatory objectives of Proclamation No. 26 is disclosed in a supplementary order, Arrete No. 12 of June 17 (Ex. 11). Although Proclamation No. 26 on its face had made provision for paying the expenses of maintaining any sequestered property, it was deemed appropriate to give the Director General specific authority to take ten per cent of the property in his hands. In the case of sequestered funds, apparently requiring no substantial management, a simple levy of ten per cent is made. In the case of real estate and other business property, the computation of ten per cent is based upon gross receipts, that is before making adjustment for costs and expenses. In the latter category, at least, the potentialities of drawing off the owner's entire equity in a short time are quite apparent. Hence, even if the presently unlikely prospect of terminating the program of sequestration and releasing the property should materialize, the owners can hope for little more than the return of an empty shell.

The proclamation goes still further. It prohibits all direct or indirect transactions with any person or establishment whose property has been sequestered (Article 5, Ex. 10), and it even forbids the execution of any contract or agreement concluded by or for the benefit of such a person or establishment before martial law was declared (Article 6). With reference to leases of real estate, there is a specific provision that tenants of persons whose property is sequestered may, with the Director

Accounts of persons from property in some of the above

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the

to the



General's permission, cancel the lease without notice and without liability (Article 18). The proclamation also explicitly bars any sequestree from initiating any civil or commercial action in any court of Egypt or from maintaining any such action already begun (Article 7).

Thus any Jew or firm owned or controlled by Jews -- and as we shall see in a moment, the proclamation although expressed in general terms has been applied thus far, save for negligible exceptions, only to Jewish individuals and their firms -- is subject to complete economic destruction. His property and business may be seized at the whim of the administration, and even his transactions entered into, before May 15, 1948, may be retroactively nullified by the issuance of a sequestration order against which he can make no defense and from which he has no right of appeal.

To complete the total economic quarantine which this measure envisages, there are the further provisions that any employer may dismiss any person whose property is sequestered, without notice and without obligation to re-employ, regardless of the terms of the employment contract (Article 19); and that any person who does business with a person subject to having his property sequestered is himself subject, to the extent of the business in question, to the full application of Proclamation No. 26, including of course, sequestration (Article 20). In addition, fines and imprisonment are prescribed for failure to disclose interests of persons subjected to sequestration, and for any other infractions of the proclamation (Articles 23, 24, 25).

Reference should also be made to Proclamation No. 30 of June 6 which, among other things, provides for the cancellation of telephone subscriptions, radio permits, and automobile permits of all persons and





establishments whose property is sequestered, and for the seizure of their radios and automobiles (Ex. 12).

A notice appended to Proclamation No. 26 recited that the Government had no intention "of taking measures of a nature limiting individual liberties ... being convinced that all who live under the sky of Egypt, Egyptians and foreigners, will not permit themselves to fail in their duty of loyalty to the country." It added, however, that the Government had finally concluded "with regret" that "a certain number of persons and establishments who possess goods in Egypt have committed acts against the safety and security of the state," and that it therefore had to take "necessary measures to prevent these persons from pursuing their activities prejudicial to the safety of Egypt and of the Arab countries in general." Apparently recognizing also that by its terms at least, the proclamation could be applied to anyone at all in Egypt upon the mere expedient of considering him as being under surveillance, the notice sought to allay any uneasiness on the part of Egyptians generally by closing with a declaration that "these measures ... will be applied only within the limits of the considerations to which they are addressed, so that everyone, Egyptians as well as foreigners, may be assured that no measures of any kind affecting their liberty or the management of their property will be taken against them so long as they conduct their activities within the limits of the law and give rise to no suspicion."

The irony of this notice, especially its reference to avoiding suspicion, must have been a bitter joke to the Jews of Egypt. Thus far, orders have been issued placing the property of eighty persons and firms



under sequestration. There has also been a blanket order placing under sequestration all property in Egypt belonging to individuals or establishments residing in Palestine or even temporarily sojourning there (Arrete No. 19, Ex. 13). In case of the eighty particular sequestrations, the orders merely recite that the goods of a named person or firm are placed under sequestration. Of the purported grounds for the action, not a word is disclosed, but seventy-seven of the eighty sequestrees are in fact either a Jew or an establishment under Jewish ownership or control, and two of the remaining three are firms with branches in Israel. (All sequestration orders issued until October 19, 1948, are set forth in Ex. 14). That the number of direct victims thus far is relatively small is no source of comfort. Examination of the sequestration orders gives indications that a systematic process is envisaged, and that in the earlier stages, the targets have generally been chosen from among the larger, more lucrative, or more easily liquidated Jewish businesses and fortunes. Confirmation that subjects are chosen in accordance with an economic plan is given by Arrete No. 33 of September 5, 1948 (Ex. 15), which places under sequestration the property of four persons, all of whom are proprietors of jewelry shops located on the same street of Alexandria.

There are no signs that sequestration of Jewish property will abate, but in any event, the volume of sequestration orders is not an index of the far-reaching economic consequences of the program. It is axiomatic that the more sequestration orders, the larger the company of those completely ruined, but at present a more profound significance for the Egyptian economy lies in the effects of the program among the larger



number who have thus far been permitted to retain their property. For them, there can be no economic security. On the one hand, the mere assertion that they are under suspicion -- and being Jewish is per se sufficient ground -- can bring Proclamation No. 26 into force against them. On the other hand, anyone who enters into a contract or agreement with them is on notice, from the very terms of the proclamation, not only that the transaction can be retroactively nullified if their goods are sequestered but that his own resources connected with it may also be subjected to Proclamation No. 26. Moreover, foreign nationality affords no immunity. Many citizens of foreign countries, including at least one citizen of the United States, have had their property sequestered. It is not surprising therefore that economic stagnation has fallen upon the Jewish community.

More specialized economic and professional restrictions upon foreigners have begun to appear. Law No. 142 of 1948, of September 22, (Ex. 16) establishes Egyptian nationality or nationality of a country giving reciprocal rights to Egyptians as a prerequisite for practicing medicine, and a general regulation of the Stock Exchange of August 28 (Ex. 17), allows only "Egyptians" to become brokers. While these measures are not to be applied retroactively, they add to the inhospitality of Egypt toward foreigners generally, and in particular fall heavily on the rising generation of Jews, who, despite being born in Egypt, cannot qualify as Egyptian nationals. Moreover, they establish a technique readily applicable to other fields.

Coupled with the Company Law, which has destroyed the security of their jobs, Proclamation No. 26, by destroying the security of their possessions and commercial activities, has in a few months wrecked the



economic life of Egypt's Jews.

In the foregoing review of official acts of the Egyptian Government and their impact upon Jews, only incidental reference has been made to the question of internment of individuals in concentration camps. This reflects the peculiar circumstance that in contrast with Proclamation No. 26 pertaining to sequestration or the proclamations on exit visas and export of goods, there appears to have been no proclamation, order, decree, or law specifically and comprehensively dealing with this subject. The power of internment has been exercised without special authorization, as an incident of martial law.

That is not to say that the Government has sought to conceal the fact that internments in significant numbers have been and are taking place. As has been seen, Proclamation No. 26, for example, specifically enumerates "toute personne physique internee" among the categories of persons whose property may be sequestered. Moreover, it provides that the Director General may take from sequestered property "sums necessary to cover the expense of internment and to pay for the food of persons whose goods are intrusted to his management" (Article 4, Ex. 10). Further official confirmation of an intensive program of internment may be found in the circumstance that the Government deemed it necessary to issue several proclamations and orders bearing upon internees. Proclamation No. 28 of June 2, for example, prescribes fines and imprisonment for anyone who "communicates by a means not approved by the competent authorities or without having been specially authorized, with any prisoner or person interned in the course of executing measures necessitated by the state of martial law" (Ex. 18). The proclamation prescribes like penalties for anyone



who enters or tries to enter "a camp of prisoners or internees" without authorization or who attempts to aid the escape of such a person or harbors him.

Similarly, Proclamation No. 30 of June 6, provides for the cancellation of telephone service which has been subscribed to by "persons interned in the course of executing measures necessitated by the state of martial law" (Article 1, Ex. 12), for the cancellation of their permits to have radios and automobiles (Article 2), and for the seizure of their radios and automobiles as well (Article 2).

And Arrete No. 17 of July 11 further classified the authority of the Director General of sequestered property to allocate funds for the "expenses of internment" (Ex. 19). //

While internment is thus an unconcealed fact, there are no counterparts of the published sequestration orders from which precise statistics of the program may be adduced. On the contrary, people are put into internment camps solely on the strength of administratively issued warrants, and these warrants are completely inaccessible for examination in Egypt, not to mention analysis and collation abroad. This much, however, is known beyond dispute. On the night of May 14, six hundred persons, about three hundred from Cairo and the same number from Alexandria were rounded up and interned. The six hundred included people known for their opposition to the Government, others known or suspected of being communists, and at least one hundred and fifty Jews selected for their association in the past with Zionist organizations or activities which up to that time had borne no official stigma. There have been intermittent additional internments since, and some releases. The net result to date is that there are about

not to abandon it of their own accord. Symbolizing occidental customs, manners, and religion, Jews are, in the Egyptian mind, the arch foreigners, and with little effort can be made the scapegoats for all national ills. Moreover, since the majority of Jews are stateless, they can be maltreated with the minimum risk of protest or sanctions by other powers. Having discovered how easy it is to despoil Jews, Egypt has shown no signs of developing sufficient public morality to leave off until this human source of political and economic capital is exhausted.

It is possible that the end of military mobilization in Egypt will produce a calmer internal situation, and that the more brutally violent measures against Jews will subside. Even this is quite doubtful, since the policy of anti-Semitism allows no relaxation of propaganda and social and economic measures, and wherever these are maintained at high pitch, violence appears at the slightest provocation. In any event, if Egypt persists on her present course, the only question will be the rate at which her 75,000 Jews will see themselves being destroyed. Until the compassion of the outside world asserts itself, they will remain isolated and abject, hostages without hope.



A small item in the Egyptian press poignantly reveals the miserable condition of life which is the lot of 75,000 human beings. An Arab student sent his photograph to Alkher Saa, accompanied by this letter: "It seems that the majority of people in Egypt do not know that among Egyptian Moslems there are some with light skins. Whenever I board a trolley, people around me point their fingers at me and I hear them say: 'A Jew ... A Jew ...' More than once, I have been beaten up for that reason. That is why I beg you to publish my photo and specify that I am not a Jew and that my name is Adham Moustafa Ghaleb." (Ex. 25).

Systematic, thoroughgoing anti-Semitism came late in Egypt, but in a few short months it has darkened the lives of 75,000 people. Granted that it was the military campaign in Palestine which fanned Egyptian anti-Semitism into its present stage, it has become too firmly rooted to be expected to disappear when a settlement of the Palestine issues is reached. On the contrary, there is every indication that the Government, chronically precarious -- and the more so as the people learn of such events as the recent Egyptian military debacle -- will seek to utilize anti-Semitism as a political tactic to keep itself alive.

An officially nurtured program of nationalism and xenophobia has in recent years been the only means of placating extremists and diverting the great underfed, semi-literate, fanatic masses. Anti-Semitism is so readily used as a central mobilizing force for this program that the Palace and the Government, bankrupt of more constructive policies, can be counted upon

Several clubs, such as the Heliolido at Heliopolis, have advised their Jewish members that club facilities would no longer be available to them, and that universal symptom of anti-Semitism in its ugliest form, signs reading "No Jews or dogs allowed," has made its appearance in Egyptian cafes.

The catalogue of indignities is almost endless. It also includes blackmail, petty and grand, on individuals, firms, and entire communities; and a host of vexations connected with the everyday events of life. The blackmail has taken the form of a threat by an Arab to a Jew sitting next to him in a movie to denounce him to the authorities if he does not hand over the contents of his wallet. It has also taken the form of compelling Jewish firms to make agreements -- in the greatly reduced area of commercial operation which persists -- in terms dictated by Arab business associates on the threat of recommending sequestration if the terms are rejected. And under various forms of pressure, the Jewish communities have been coerced into making large contributions to the Egyptian Army Welfare Fund (Ex. 24).

Vexations crop up in every aspect of Jewish life. The few Jews who are permitted to leave the country find that their passports or other credentials are marked with the notation "by special permission," a phrase universally understood by Egyptian officials at the borders or abroad to mean that the bearer is a Jew. Jews who seek to validate real estate transfers at the office for registration of deeds are either made to wait inordinately or fail entirely to obtain the indispensable formalization. It is even reported that during one of the more violent periods, a Jewish funeral procession had to drape the coffin with a cross, which, although also an unpopular symbol, made it possible for an occidental-looking group to go through the streets unmolested.





disgruntled Jewish ex-employee in retaliation for having been dismissed, and the Gattegno and Benzion bombings were blamed upon Zionists responding to a newspaper advertisement of those stores which stated that their owners deplored "criminal Zionism." The second bombing in the Jewish Quarter was described as the revenge of one of the two Jewish sects whose imaginary dispute had finally prevailed as the official cause of the bombing that had taken place three months earlier.

But it is not only such incidents of wholesale violence that the Jews of Egypt have had to face. On May 14, a Jewish doctor was unaccountably shot to death at the door of his Cairo home; on August 16, the son of the Jewish manager of an Alexandria hotel was stabbed seven times, when he tried to explain to a group gathered outside of the hotel that a lighted window seen there during an air alert was in the room of a client who had not complied with the regulations; and very few days pass during the relatively quiet periods between large scale riots in which one or more similar crimes against individual Jews do not take place. In Cairo, any Jew who sets forth in the street after dark is literally risking his life; and in Alexandria, even though recent history is somewhat less bloody there, Jewish housewives are afraid to go to the Arab marketplaces, as they normally did in the past, to do their daily shopping.

The anti-Jewish atmosphere is felt everywhere. "Kill the Jewish dogs" punctuates the street-corner talk of loiterers; Jewish children find attendance of any but a Jewish school unbearable; anonymous letters to Jews threatening death, not unknown even a year ago, have now become common; and at Helouan, a large group of Jewish families have received anonymous warnings to give up their houses and apartments if they want to escape grave danger.



Frightening as the foregoing authenticated report may be, it is fragmentary, purporting to deal with no more than the highlights of a week of terror in Cairo. Granted that the week chosen was probably the peak thus far reached in Egypt's current course of infamy, and granted, too, that Cairo has shown itself thus far as the best stamping ground of violence, the article cannot be said to have exaggerated the tragic position of Jews, foreigners, and other minorities. On the contrary, it does not touch at all upon many particular incidents and general aspects of recent Egyptian history which have pervasively stripped these groups of hope, safety, and dignity.

The bombing reported in the National Zeitung, of Cairo's two largest department stores (Circurel and Oreco) during the night of July 19, was one of a series. On June 20, there was an explosion in Cairo's Jewish Quarter which took the lives of 34, wounded 60, and left 150 homeless. The results would have been far worse but for the almost miraculous coincidence that a second charge was discovered by a Jewish veteran of a British mine-removal squad who was able to detach the detonating apparatus in time. In addition to the deaths and serious injuries, acknowledged in the Egyptian press, attributable to the explosion, there were numerous stabbings and beatings by a mob. It now appears that it was only the prevention of the second explosion and the barricading of the entrance to the Jewish Quarter by its residents which prevented this fully planned supplement to the disaster from reaching the dimensions of a massacre.

On July 28, there was an explosion at the Ades store, which like the Circurel and Oreco stores, is owned in major part by Jews. On August 1, two other large Jewish-owned establishments, Gattegno and Benzion, were bombed. On September 22, a second explosion occurred in the Jewish Quarter,



which, according to the Egyptian press resulted in 14 deaths and 27 cases of serious injury (later editions reported 20 and 61, respectively). Again, there was an unknowable number of victims of subsequent mob action rather than the explosion itself. This time, the Egyptian authorities did not permit any victims to be taken to the Jewish Hospital, apparently because it was feared that the professional staff there would be less likely to suppress its discovery of the true cause of many of the injuries and deaths.

Not the least loathesome aspect of these disasters is the official explanation of the causes. The first bombing in the Jewish Quarter was attributed in the alternative to (1) an intramural rift between two Jewish sects or (2) careless storage of explosives by Jews, the latter of course carrying the implication that Jews were hiding arms, or (3) a vaguely stated "criminal act." (Journal d'Egypte, 21 June 1948, p. 5, col. 6. For a sampling of the Egyptian press's coverage of the several bombings, see Ex. 23). When leaders of the two sects in question joined in a declaration denying any mutual animosity, their statement was not allowed to pass the censor's office. The patent fraud in the second explanation is laid bare by the fact that no other arms were found in the Jewish Quarter in spite of long-continued investigations (although the newspapers falsely asserted that "certain quantities of explosives have been seized in Jewish houses"). In any event, the press itself soon abandoned this theory, doubtless finding it too unpersuasive even on current standards of Egyptian journalism. The third theory, also abandoned very soon, requires no comment.

The Circurel bombing was attributed to an "aerial torpedo." Since a phantom airplane capable of landing a bomb under a covered passageway could not be relied upon more than once, no attempt was made to impute the later bombings to foreign sources. The Ades bombing was said to be the work of a



Is it anything else but incitement to attack the foreigners if the paper "Rose el Yussef" says in an article by Ihsam Abdul Kussas: "What can we still expect from UNO, considering their attitude on the Palestine question? Up to now we have doubted that the world is hostile to us. Today, this doubt has become certainty. We are fighting a world which is ill-disposed towards us, a world which fights us because it fears us. We must not be silent any longer. We must take revenge."

In this or similar manner, the whole of the Egyptian press went on for days. Morning, noon or evening, they informed their readers that the Western Powers, America, Britain and the whole of Europe, were to blame for every misfortune of the Arab and Mohammedan World, that they were also to blame for the very presence of Jews in Palestine, for the desire of the Jews for a Jewish State and its practical fulfilment, that they were likewise to blame for the necessity of making war against the Jews and for preventing the Arab States from winning that war.

#### A SAVAGE MURDER

One of the first foreigners to become a victim of the fury of the Cairo mob, was the American Haas, a specialist, who had come to Egypt by invitation of the Government itself. His car, in which he, his wife and an Egyptian married couple, their friends, drove about the old city of Cairo, was ambushed and surrounded by the mob. The passengers were dragged out of the car, stoned and stabbed with knives. The police intervened, but only in order to take the two women to the nearest police station, leaving the two men, the American and Egyptian, to the raving rabble. Mrs. Haas implored the police officials to send assistance to her husband, she asked to be permitted to telephone the American Embassy, she demanded to be set free in order to get help for her husband. All her demands were refused. The other woman, an Egyptian, had been badly beaten up with sticks and was in great pain. Medical assistance was denied. Finally, the two men were dragged to the police station. The American, bleeding from numerous wounds on his head and body was obviously in a hopeless condition. The Egyptian was likewise seriously injured. The two men were thrown to the floor; medical aid was refused and the American's wife was allowed to watch for hours, in helpless despair, the death-struggle of her husband. Finally he died in the police station. Meanwhile the Egyptian tried to blackmail Mrs. Haas into signing a protocol written in Arabic, the contents of which she did not understand. A translation was refused. The American Embassy learnt of this incident only accidentally and after many hours. Several British subjects had been attacked in the same quarter; one of them managed to escape and informed the British Embassy. An official of the British Embassy then discovered the American woman and informed the American Embassy.

Hardly less revolting was the case of the French boxing trainer, M. Henri Gaillard, who had been invited to come to Cairo as the official coach for the Egyptian Olympic team. On Sunday night, upon leaving a cinema in the center of Cairo together with a friend, another Frenchman, he was attacked and so badly wounded by knife-stabs that he died shortly after. Gaillard's friend was likewise seriously wounded. The same thing happened to two other Frenchmen, one of them an assistant to the French Military Attache. Further-



absolutely nothing to prevent the excesses. This seems to confirm the assumption that the Government preferred the fury of the people to turn against foreigners and Jews, rather than against itself. In fact, to a certain degree, the Government was giving assistance to the excesses by ordering a blackout in Cairo after the explosion on Monday night, that is, after the pogroms had already started. This in spite of the fact that the Government knew only too well that actual air attacks had taken place neither on Saturday nor Monday. Thus, in the narrow and completely darkened back-streets and alleys of the old city of Cairo, the mob, protected by the blackout could do what it liked. Not until Thursday was the blackout actually lifted.

It is safe to assume that the Egyptian Government at last did take steps to put an end to the mob-rule in the streets of Cairo, not because of the excesses against local minorities, but because of the serious incidents in which several foreigners; Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, Greeks, etc., were involved, and because of the extremely sharp protests by their respective embassies.

#### FANNING HATRED OF THE WEST

Immediately after the Arab League had accepted the second truce, the Egyptian press -- acting in accordance with the press of the other Arab States -- opened a wild campaign against the Western Powers. No doubt, this campaign formed an essential part of the official policy of diversion which aimed at directing the fury and disappointment of the population away from the Government and against other objects, such as Jews, minorities and foreigners. I was told by an Arab journalist that orders for this campaign were given by the Egyptian Government itself. Written instructions were issued to all newspapers, requesting them to print violent attacks, both in leading articles and news-items, against Great Britain and the U.S.A., and to threaten them with a change in Arab foreign policy. The Egyptian press went all out to follow these instructions and the various newspapers vied with each other in violent attacks on the Western Powers. Naturally, these attacks were not without effect on the Arab population, impulsive and undisciplined as it is.

The well-known Cairo daily "Mokattam," wrote also: "How often have the Great Powers betrayed us with their apparent meekness and their honeyed words. But at the decisive moment meekness changes to harshness, and friendliness becomes rough and rude. We however, were neither weak nor stupid when we put our trust in the manoeuvres of the Great Powers. Honesty, candour and good faith -- these traditional qualities of the Arab -- made us credulous. But now at last we have learnt that the Great Powers, though great as far as territories and population are concerned, are small when it comes to character. They are under the influence of the Zionist gangs which have infiltrated into every country. At the first opportunity, the Arab Group of States will turn all its forces against its brutal oppressors and tear from their hands its violated rights. As soon as these Great Powers, our Suppressors, are involved in another war, which may be tomorrow, they will again implore us to give them material and moral assistance. But then we are going to take revenge for the violation of our dignity and for the sacrifice of our rights on the altar of their stupid politics."



more, four Greeks and members of an English family were attacked and more or less seriously injured.

#### PROTESTS BY THE POWERS

The diplomatic representatives of the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Greece and Italy, sharply protested, both verbally and in writing, against these acts of violence against their nationals. It is believed that Great Britain even threatened with a military intervention to protect her subjects. The Egyptian Foreign Secretary offered apologies, but only several days after the riots did the Egyptian Government decide to reinforce the police patrols in the streets of Cairo and to call in some mounted frontiersmen. A conference was held in the Home Office, where steps for the maintenance of law and order was discussed, and on the same day the Director of Public Security, Saber Trantau, said it was "necessary to prevent incidents which might (!) be provoked by irresponsible persons in order to cause breaches of the peace."

The Egyptian Press was prohibited from publishing even the slightest intimation of the riots or from mentioning the Egyptian and foreign victims. Nor was anything to be said about the protests by the various foreign diplomats or the apologies which the Egyptian Foreign Secretary was forced to offer. The Foreign Press representatives were prevented from reporting even the least significant of the incidents. However, the news of the death of the French boxing trainer Gaillard, which appeared in a French paper published in Alexandria, escaped the eye of the Censor. It was stated among other things that Gaillard died of his wounds which he received in the night from Sunday to Monday, when he and a friend were attacked by a mob and seriously wounded with knives. Obviously, the Alexandria Censor had taken this for an item of sport news and therefore paid no attention to it, whereas in Cairo in the obituaries of Gaillard and in the reports of his funeral to which the French Consul had invited the whole French Colony, no mention whatever was made of the cause of his death.

#### QUESTIONS AS YET UNANSWERED

In other Arab countries, where there are no minorities and fewer Europeans on whom the mob's fury could have been discharged, the Government had to take the blame. Thus, serious riots occurred in Damascus as well as in several towns of Transjordan, and King Abdullah personally had to go to Erhid to calm the agitated minds. In Egypt, however, a few hundred defenceless people had to pay with their lives, in order to spare the Government -- for the time being -- the need to explain:

Why it had promised the people a swift victory, whereas it actually led them into a long and hopeless war;

why it misled the people by continuous and reckless reports of victories, whereas in fact the military situation was constantly deteriorating;

why, after the end of the first truce, it resumed the war, although the prospects of victory were even smaller than at the beginning of the war;

finally, why, following the truce order of the Security Council, the government promised the people that it would disobey the order and fight till "final victory" and "to the last drop of blood," although it knew only too well that the Arab States would accept the second, and this time, final truce.



21 July 1948, p. 10, col. 2 and 28 July, p. 15, col. 2). That there has been not only apathy but positive encouragement by the police toward the mobs in every riot of recent months is confirmed on all sides.

Moreover, the Egyptian press completely belies the Government's protestations of innocent incapacity. Censorship is so complete that almost nothing can get into Egyptian newspapers without the Government's approval. Under these circumstances, the unrelenting anti-Jewish campaigns, especially in the Arab language papers which have had the greatest inflammatory influence on the masses, are visible proof of the Government's direct contribution to the pogroms.

That the outside world knows very little of Egypt's recent venture into Hitlerian brutality on a national scale is a tribute to the censorship established there on May 15. In spite of the murder by howling mobs of Henri Gaillard, a French national invited to Egypt to coach her Olympic boxing team, and of Stephen Haas, a citizen of the United States in Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government, and in spite of numerous stabbings and beatings and stonings of other French nationals, and British, Greek and Italian subjects, all of which eventually reached the foreign press, no comprehensive picture of the inferno which rages behind Egypt's iron curtain has yet gotten through. On August 10 and 13, however, the National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland, published a dispatch from one of its correspondents, which, more than any other which has appeared thus far, communicates the frightening quality of life inside Egypt. Because this dispatch is the most revealing we have yet found, and because it has been verified in every detail by other eye-witnesses to whom we have submitted it, we set forth a translation of it here in full:



## TERROR IN CAIRO

### REPORT OF A SWISS EYE WITNESS

The capital of Egypt, by far the largest city of the Middle East, recently passed through days of terror unparalleled even in the chequered and agitated history of Cairo. For several days the Arab mob, disappointed by the truce which the Security Council had ordered and the Arab politicians accepted, worked its rage off in a pogrom of unexampled savagery -- first against the Jews but also against many Europeans and even Egyptians. As regards the number of dead and injured during the week of July 18 to 25, both diplomatic and well-informed private circles agree that it is on no account under, probably rather over, 150. From private Arab sources I understand that the number of dead -- not counting severe injuries -- is at least 50, "most of them Jews," it is added. Egyptian officials refuse to give any figures. Asked whether the figures generally quoted are correct, they are content to describe them as "considerably exaggerated."

The riots were caused by the following train of events. First, the bombing of Cairo by a Jewish 'plane on Friday, July 16, which for a number of reasons resulted in great excitement among the population. For one thing, this was the first serious air raid on the Egyptian capital. The alarm was not sounded until the first bombs had been dropped. This incidentally led the King to order several high Civil Defence officers to be court-martialled. Also it so happened that the Moslem world at that time was celebrating The Ramadan month of fasting, and the air raid occurred at the very hour when, shortly after sunset, after a day of fasting, the first meal was permitted. The four bombs which were dropped, fell near the Royal Palace, in one of Cairo's most densely populated quarters, destroying a dozen houses and killing a large number of people.

#### A "GOVERNMENT MANOEUVRE"

Second, the alleged Jewish air raid on Cairo on Saturday July 17th, eve of the truce. It has since been ascertained, beyond any doubt, that on that day no enemy 'plane was attacking Cairo. Nevertheless the alarm was sounded at the same early hour as on the day before, and a tremendous barrage was put up for more than an hour. The two fires which I watched myself, were caused not by enemy bombs but by ack-ack shrapnels. There is every reason to believe that the spectacle of this alleged air raid and the uncommonly violent defence were a manoeuvre of the Government carefully contrived with an eye on the events of the day before and the likely reaction of the people to the acceptance of the truce.

Third, the acceptance of the truce which occurred on Sunday, July 18th, and was announced to the people the following morning. In order to gauge the effect of this event, it must be remembered that the press both of Egypt and of all other Arab countries had forecast, as a plain matter of course, the flat rejection of the new truce although its eventual acceptance by the Arab League could really never be in doubt. Day by day, it had been asserted



both in the press and by responsible statesmen, that after the experience of the first truce, there could be no question of agreeing to another truce; that the Arab peoples would prefer to fight to the last drop of blood; that they would budge neither to the Security Council nor to the Western Powers; that any Sanctions would inflict greater harm on the Powers than on the Arab countries, and that on all these matters there was the very fullest agreement.

#### STRATEGY OF DECEPTION

That all these resounding fulminations were no more than literature, that the King of Transjordan, Abdullah, master of the only really efficient Arab army, had refused to go on fighting, that Ibn Saud too and Lebanon had lost interest in the war which only Iraq and Syria were prepared to continue -- that other than accept the truce, all this was not even known to those usually well-informed (an Arab journalist, as late as Sunday, actually took a wager for a non-acceptance of the truce), let alone to the man in the street. Thus the news of the acceptance was bound to be met with anger and indignation, and the government of Cairo, as well as of the other Arab States, could not but fear that the gathering storm would hit, with all its fury, the politicians responsible.

The last and most important cause of the riots was the bomb explosion in one of Cairo's main thoroughfares during the night of July 19 and 20, when the two largest department stores, both owned by Jews, were almost totally wrecked and widespread damage, as well as loss of life, was caused. Although it was clear from the outset that a mine had been laid, the Government made highly suspicious efforts to create the impression that a bomb had been dropped from the air. Immediately after the explosion, another tremendous ack-ack barrage was staged. Reports spoke of an "unidentified 'plane," not without stating the direction from which it was said to have come and investigations were declared to have established that the explosion was due to an "aerial torpedo." The papers next morning printed huge headlines denouncing the "criminal Jewish air raid after the truce had started." Egypt was said to have lodged a strong protest with the Security Council -- actually no such protest was ever lodged -- and the officially inspired imagination went so far as to allege the existence of a "secret Zionist airfield on Egyptian territory" from which the "flying fortresses" were said to have taken off to drop the "aerial torpedo."

#### SCAPEGOATS

In order to bolster up the theory that this was indeed an air raid, the Censor not only prohibited any indication that the explosion might have had different causes, but also on the afternoon after the explosion, bore a headline relating to the French Government crisis. The whole edition had to be withdrawn and another issued with a headline about the previous night's "air raid." Only a week later, on July 24th the Censor condescended to permit publications of the news that the former Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office, Hassan Rifaat Pasha, co-director of the wrecked Jewish department store, had informed the Solicitor General that the explosion had been caused not by a bomb from the air but by a "mine planted by unknown persons."



The actual reasons behind this obviously well planned and skilfully executed bomb attempt, were explained in Cairo as follows. According to one version, the mine had been planted by the notorious terrorist organization, the Moslem Brotherhood, for the purpose of (a) destroying Jewish property; (b) protesting against the acceptance of the truce, and (c) making difficulties for the Government. Another version is that certain Government circles themselves had been responsible for the explosion, hoping thus to divert the people's fury to Jews and Europeans. In any case, it is certain that the explosion was the last signal for the bloody riots which had already begun on the Saturday after the air raid but which did not reach their full severity till Monday and Tuesday.

#### JEW-BAITING - THE SPEARHEAD OF GENERAL LAWLESSNESS

In those days, even as late as Sunday, July 25, when I left, Cairo was entirely given over to the terror of the Arab mob which, evidently incited and led by agitators, roamed about the street, howling and screaming "Yahudi, Yahudi" (Jews). Every European person was attacked, stones were thrown, and many people, having been knifed, were trampled to death. The worst scenes passed off in the Jewish quarter, where the mob moved from house to house, from flat to flat, killing hundreds of Jews, though the world will never know the exact figure. A violent demonstration was staged in front of Shepherds Hotel which is almost entirely inhabited by foreigners. No one who did not have to, would venture out, because even in the main street a foreigner would not be safe. I myself was warned by an official in the Foreign Office not to come and see him as I had intended to.

There are eye-witness accounts of the regular man-hunts which took place in and around the Jewish quarters, where groups of Jews -- men, women and children -- were running through the narrow streets, pursued by the howling, shouting mob, until they ran either straight into another gang coming from the opposite direction, or were thrown to the ground, hit by stones, trampled upon, stabbed or beaten down without mercy. It is certain that among the victims were several Egyptians in European dress, two of whom were killed, and some badly wounded. Also, one of the leading chiefs of the Cairo police, Selim Seki, was seriously beaten up, as he was unable to convince the mob that a chief of police was going about on foot and in civilian clothes. He eventually managed to escape whereupon he returned to the place of the attack, accompanied by twenty uniformed constables, and took his revenge.

#### GOVERNMENT ABETTING EXCESSES

One of the pretexts with which official quarters tried to justify the excesses of the mob, while at the same time several hundred Jews were being arrested, was that allegedly, the Jewish inhabitants of Cairo had signalled to the hostile air-craft by disregarding the blackout orders and by using burning cigarettes. During the first few days, the Government did



for in addition Jews are subjected to recurrent murderous rioting, bombings, and blackmail, not to mention incessant indignities and vexations which make the ordinary pursuits of life an ordeal of torture. After the most inhuman excesses in the reign of terror, there have been official statements of regret and disclaimers of official responsibility, but they have been half-hearted and hollow-sounding. All Egypt knows, for example, that at the beginning of July, two hundred and fifty professional assassins and thugs were recruited in the villages and sent to Cairo, and that they were the spearhead for the great riots of that month. Since this group had been interned at El Tor during the war, and after their release had been sent back to their villages where they remained under the surveillance of the police, their concurrence upon Cairo was manifestly impossible without governmental cooperation, if not direction.

To establish the complicity of the Government, it is not necessary to rely upon such facts, however, commonly known in Egypt and unanimously confirmed by eye-witnesses. Official responsibility follows from the events themselves. Since May 15, Egypt has been under martial law. Domestic controls are comprehensive. Even on the unrealistic assumption that the Government could not control the first riot because it was taken by surprise, it is impossible to argue that a country geared for a military campaign, and maintaining blackouts, inspections, courts martial and the like, was unable to hold the repeated mob manifestations in check. On the contrary, both the British Ambassador and the American chargé d'affaires at Cairo emphasized the failure of timely police intervention in the riots of July 19 which, among other things, included grave assaults on British subjects and the murder of Stephen Haas, an American citizen (New York Times,



On accusation of having spoken ill of the King, for example, or upon failure to explain the contents of a package to the satisfaction of a policeman on the street, the "suspect" is arrested, detained for questioning for several hours or even a day or more, and then, in the usual case, released. Here, again, censorship and the very nature of the measure make it difficult to know exactly how broadly it is applied, but there can be no doubt that the application is of sufficient volume and intensity to constitute another grievous harassment of the Jewish Community. In spite of censorship, disclosures in the Egyptian press, both of arrests and releases, are so frequent that the major dimensions of this type of official action against Jews cannot be denied (Ex. 22).

In the aggregate, the foregoing measures, all carried out under color of legality and founded upon laws and regulations studiously cast in terms plausibly connected with the emergency in Egypt, constitute a governmental program which has already reduced Egypt's 75,000 Jews to a state of barely endurable oppression. If this program should continue on its indicated course, it will annihilate their freedom, their fortune, and their security.

## II

### Popular Manifestations

The governmental measures for which there can be no denial of official responsibility, have been enough, without more, to destroy the personal and economic security of Egypt's 75,000 Jews, and promise to reduce them to a lower and lower state of degradation. They are only a part, however, of the forces of destruction visited upon the Jewish community,

has reached pervasive dimensions. The last refuge of the oppressed, their own homes, are no longer a safe haven for Egyptian Jews.

In Proclamation No. 30 of June 6, already referred to above, one finds curious verification that invasion of homes has become an almost routine feature of Egyptian administration under martial law. So little official respect remains for the sanctity of homes, that the proclamation grants to "functionaries of the State Administration of Telegraphs and Telephones and of the Bureau of Traffic ... the right of visitation and search, without need of the formalities provided by the two codes of criminal inquiry, of premises and homes where the possession of equipment or automobiles within the scope of this proclamation is suspected" and confers upon them in this connection, "the qualifications of officers of the judiciary police." (Article 5, Ex. 12).

Another confirmation, notable for its consummate irony, occurs in the account given in Al-Ahram, an Arabic newspaper of Cairo, of the explosion in Cairo's Jewish quarter on September 22. After giving details of the disaster, which was said to have caused fourteen deaths and the serious injury of twenty-seven, the article states that "the police proceeded throughout the night" -- the explosion took place at half past two in the afternoon-- "with a search in the apartments of Jewish suspects living in the Jewish quarter." (Ex. 21).

Closely associated with the incessant official visitations is a program of individual arrests and round-ups for examination at a police post. Pretexts of the same kind as underlie searches of homes are made the basis of official examinations before the Egyptian counterpart of a magistrate's court.



Defense," and requires all landlords and tenants of buildings in those areas to file full information regarding all occupants with the deputies in the area responsible for maintaining martial law. While this proclamation, even if its tardy appearance is overlooked, fails to put the stamp of legality on the actual evictions which took place in the past, its significance for the future is not to be measured legalistically. Judged as it must be against the atmosphere and events surrounding it, it can only augur ill for the safety of Jewish homes in Egypt.

In addition to these evictions and the overhanging threat of additional ones, Jews in Egypt have been subjected to another shattering invasion of the sanctity of their homes -- night searches by police officers. On the pretext of searching for arms, for Zionist literature, radio transmitters, and even, in the case of families of which a member has been interned, telephones, homes are entered and minutely examined. Except that these visits typically occur at night, they have in general not been characterized by the kind of brutality which was common in their German Gestapo counterparts. It is also probable that in general searches are not conducted without a warrant issued by a higher authority, although the fear of inducing reprisals or additional arbitrariness on the part of the searching policemen has in practice discouraged victims from asking for a showing that the authorization for the search is in order. But the ultimate in decorum cannot erase the frightening aspect of living in expectation of official nocturnal inspections. Moreover, the phenomenon cannot be dismissed as affecting only a few Jewish homes. On the contrary, in spite of the strictest censorship, and the inherently inconspicuous quality of examining private homes at night, it is known that the program

relatives, it was necessary for the Rabbi of Cairo to announce that the Synagogue would be opened as a refuge for the victims of this measure. Almost immediately, it should be added, the vacated apartments were made available to Egyptians who still retain possession of them. In fact, the only reference to this incident we have been able to find in the Egyptian press was an item announcing that one thousand applications had been received for the "forty-five apartments" -- the number is grossly understated -- in the forbidden zones, recently evacuated (Journal d'Egypte, 29 July 48, p. 2, col. 7).

This incident brought forth a most vigorous protest from M. Pons, the French Consul in Cairo. While this protest could not undo the fait accompli, it is believed it had a salutary effect, for an order issued several days later for a like evacuation of Jewish residences in the area surrounding the then central office of the Arab League (since moved to a different place in Cairo) was countermanded by Nokrachi Pasha at the last moment, so late, in fact, that in some cases, furniture had already been removed from apartments.

A retroactive attempt to supply a pseudo-legalistic foundation for this measure was made considerably after the event. On July 26, Proclamation No. 41 was published in the Journal Officiel (Ex. 20). It is noteworthy that only an Arabic text was released, the official text in French, ordinarily released simultaneously, not being made available for distribution until August 12. By its terms, Proclamation No. 41 merely designates areas, each of a radius of two hundred meters, surrounding five royal palaces, the Ministry of National Defense, "the barracks, depots and other premises of the army to be determined by order of the Minister of National



Moreover, there can be no confidence that the Government will continue to hold itself within the limits it has in general maintained thus far in respect of Jewish internments. In view of the broadside campaign in the press and extremist propaganda against Jews generally, the distinction between Zionists and non-Zionists, long since erased in publicity media and mass manifestations, has perhaps become too refined to persist as a criterion for official action.

But quite aside from the threat of internment which, for the near future at least, may continue to have dimensions less than devastating to the entire Jewish community, the personal security of Egyptian Jews has been destroyed. Of the terrorism and riots, of the bombings, lynchings, and murders, not to mention the smaller vexations visited upon Jews, we shall speak more fully below. Before turning to that most terrifying aspect of Jewish life in Egypt, an aspect for which the Government unconvincingly disavows responsibility, two more uncontestedly official anti-Jewish measures should be noted.

The first took place on July 18. Without warning, without the issuance of any decree or proclamation, about two hundred and fifty Jewish families living in the area of Cairo surrounding the Abdine Palace were ordered to vacate their homes and apartments within twenty-four hours.

At the same time about fifty of the men of these families and two women were rounded up and interned. Protests and appeals were unavailing, and the next day brought the spectacle of the furniture and effects of these families being piled into trucks or simply into the streets and offered for sale, since in many cases, facilities for storage could not be found. While some of these evicted were able to find shelter with friends or

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMONS

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



In the case of the three hundred Jews interned as Zionists, the arbitrariness is especially offensive. Such foundation as exists for their seizure is their identification with pro-Zionist organizations or activities prior to Egypt's entering into its military campaign in Palestine. At the time the association or acts took place, there was nothing illegal in advocating or giving financial aid to Zionism, and although Egyptian Zionists may have had to brave the ill feeling of extremist groups, there was no official pressure to suppress Zionist organizations or to bar support to Zionist aspirations.

To intern such people because of the recent turn in Egypt's military policy could have only one conceivably justifiable reason -- an abundance of caution in avoiding any military danger to the State or aid to its enemies. It is manifestly impossible, however, for Jews in Egypt to give aid to Israeli forces. There is no possibility of transmitting financial aid, not to mention supplies, to Israel from Egyptian sources. There has never been a threat of invasion by Israeli troops, which might reasonably be said to demand the eradication of all possibilities of fifth column support. There has been no history of sabotage in Egypt, and the vague charges made in the Egyptian press that Jews aided Israeli air attacks by signalling were so completely fabricated that all official pursuit of them seems to have ended as soon as the excitement of the event subsided. In any event the interned Zionists are not given any opportunity to prove their individual innocence of any such charge. Indeed, they are confronted with no charges at all, but apparently imprisoned out of simple vindictiveness for their past adherence to beliefs at odds with the objective of the Government's present adventure.



1,300 internees, distributed among three camps: (1) Huckstep, near Helio-  
polis, a suburb of Cairo, (2) Aboukir, formerly an R.A.F. camp, in the  
outskirts of Alexandria, and (3) a third camp at Port Said. There is  
also an internment center for women, the so-called "foreigners' Lock-up"  
in Cairo.

Of the 1,300 present inmates of the camps, about a thousand, com-  
prising Jews and non-Jews, Arabs, Egyptians, and Europeans, have been  
interned because they are communists or actively opposed to the Government.  
The remaining three hundred are Jews against whom the only possible charge  
is that at some past time they were openly connected with activities or  
organizations favoring the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.  
Thus far, a program of interning Jews for no other reason than that they  
are Jews has not begun; it appears that, aside from the possibility of an  
occasional error, the imputation of Zionism to these three hundred is  
correct.

Although the Egyptian program of internment may be conceded to  
have remained until now within limits which, by comparison with the  
German pattern, are moderate, several grave issues are involved. To begin  
with, internments are made by executive order, upon a warrant issued by  
the Military Governor. Not only is there no legal defense to being taken,  
but after internment as well, the internee is left entirely without legal  
recourse. There is no court, tribunal, or even administrative body to  
which he can appeal. His only avenues for seeking relief are diplomatic  
representations on his behalf, if he is fortunate enough to have foreign  
nationality, or the intercessions of friends or relatives with the executive  
arm of the Government, Nokrachi Pasha alone having the authority to order  
release.